DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 409 808 HE 030 340

AUTHOR	Hines, Edward R.; Higham, J. Russell, III
TITLE	State Higher Education Appropriations, 1996-97.
INSTITUTION	State Higher Education Executive Officers Association.
REPORT NO	ISBN-1-881543-09-0
PUB DATE	Mar 97
NOTE	61p.
AVAILABLE FROM	State Higher Education Executive Officers, 707 Seventeenth St., Suite 2700, Denver, CO 80202-3427; fax: 303-296-8332 ($16 prepaid).
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Tests/Questionnaires (160)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Educational Finance; *Financial Support; Higher Education; *School Funds; *School Support; *State Aid; *State Colleges; State Universities; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis; Two Year Colleges

ABSTRACT

This report tabulates state funding for higher education, comparing 1996-97 and 1995-96 appropriations. It reviews recent trends, fiscal pressures, political realities, reallocation, restructuring, and reorganizations. Among the report's conclusions is that current financing constraints are reflections of fundamental changes in the structure of the teaching-learning process. The report finds an increased interrelationship between higher education and the political arena, restructuring of state governing bodies, and increased state legislative mandates and accountability requirements. The report notes the greatest increase in state financial support for higher education since 1990 with 15 states appropriating more than $1 billion to their education systems in 1996-97. Tables cover changes in appropriations for all states over the past 10 years, regional variations, and revenue variations showing the states with high and low revenue capacity and lawmaker willingness to appropriate higher education funds. National tables and comparative measures show actual figures over 4 years, rankings on total state tax effort, a summary of local tax fund appropriations in 26 states, and system tables for multi-campus universities and consolidated systems. A final section gives state-by-state tables of Fiscal Year 97 appropriations for operating expenses for each institution in a state system. (Contains 32 references.) (BF)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 409 808

State Higher Education Appropriations 1996-97

HE 030 340

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SHEEO

State Higher Education Executive Officers

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

SHEEO

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

State Higher Education Appropriations 1996-97

629 .184

Edward R. Hines

and

J. Russell Higham, III
Illinois State University

State Higher Education Executive Officers
707 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2700
Denver, Colorado 80202-3427

SHEEO

March 1997

© Copyright 1997
by the
State Higher Education Executive Officers
All rights reserved

Additional copies of this report are available for $16 prepaid from:

State Higher Education Executive Officers
707 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2700
Denver, Colorado 80202-3427
Telephone: 303-299-3686
FAX: 303-296-8332
e-mail: sheeo@ecs.org

Microcomputer disks of the appropriations data are available from:

Center for Higher Education
5900 EAF
Illinois State University
Normal, IL 61761

The data are in tabular form for each state for each fiscal year since FY1977.
The software program used is LOTUS 1-2-3, Release 2.01
Price: $25.00 (prepayment preferred)

State tax appropriations data, which used to be published in monthly issues of *Grapevine*, now are contained on the *Grapevine* Home Page site on WorldWideWeb. The address for this Home Page is:
http://coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine

This Home Page contains state tax appropriations for operating expenses of higher education for each state as well as a 50-state summary table which includes current-year data as well as data and percentage gains for one, two and 10 years.

ISBN 1-881543-09-9

Contents

LIST OF FIGURES iv
LIST OF TABLES iv
PREFACE v
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS vi
STATE HIGHER EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS 1996-97 1
Doing So Well While Feeling So Bad 1
Recent Trends in Critical Issues 1
Political Realities and Campus Leadership 2
Governance Restructuring: A New Trend 3
A Retrospective of Fiscal Year 1997 5
Current Trends in Dollar and Percentage Gains 5
Trends over Time 6
The "Megastates" 6
Regional Variations 6
Revenue Variations 7
Sector Variations 8
Data Revisions 9
Local Tax Appropriations 10
Conclusions 10
NATIONAL TABLES AND COMPARATIVE MEASURES 11
STATE-BY-STATE APPROPRIATIONS 21
Nature of the Data 21
What the Figures are Intended to Mean 21
State Tables 23
REFERENCES 53

List of Figures

Figure 1. State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1976-1997 3

Figure 2. Quartile Map — Two-Year Changes 8

Figure 3. Percentages of Two-Year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Annual Operating Expenses of Higher Education in the 50 States 11

List of Tables

Table 1. Changes in Appropriations in Dollars and Percentages for All States, FY85-87 to FY96-97 4

Table 2. Percentages of Two-Year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds, FY97 Over FY95 5

Table 3. Number of States Reporting Increasing, Identical and Decreasing Two-Year Percentage Gains, Compared with Preceding Years 6

Table 4. Changes in Dollars and Percentages for Megastates 7

Table 5. Comparison of Revenue Capacity, Willingness and Higher Education Effort, Percentage Increase, FY96-97 9

Table 6. Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1986-87, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, with Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent One, Two and 10 Years 12

Table 7. Ranking of the States on Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education Per Capita and Per $1,000 Personal Income, FY96-97 13

Table 8. Summary of Local Tax Fund Appropriations for Higher Education Operating Expenses 14

Table 9 Appropriations of State and Local Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education in the 50 States for FY96-97 15

Table 10. Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of State Community Colleges, Fiscal Years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, With Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent Two Years 16

Table 11. Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of State-Aided Community/Junior Colleges, Fiscal Years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, With Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent Two Years 17

Table 12. Multi-campus Universities That Received $100 Million or More of State Tax Funds Appropriated for Operating Expenses for Fiscal Years 1986-87, 1995-95 and 1996-97, With Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent Two and 10 Years 18

Table 13. Consolidated Systems of Higher Education That Received $100 Million or More of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses, Fiscal Years 1986-87 1993-94 and 1995-96, With Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent Two and 10 Years 19

Preface

State funding for higher education continued to grow in FY97 for the fourth straight year with an increase of $2.14 billion, the largest dollar increase since 1990. The amount of support for higher education now exceeds $46 billion, a one-year gain of 4.7%.

The range of percentage gains among the 50 states is not as extreme as in past years — California and Oklahoma at 12%, Texas at -2% — which indicates modest but steady support for higher education. The Western states have performed best over the past two years, with 15 of 24 states ranked in the top half of the country in state dollars for higher education.

Even with this increase in state funding, the fiscal problems of the early 1990s continue to affect public colleges and universities. Higher education has lost ground in state funding priorities, forcing boards and institutions to refocus missions and restructure operations. Higher education leaders continue to examine ways to use resources more effectively. One response to fiscal constraints has been the increased use of technology and distance learning, which is reshaping curriculum, course delivery, and access across the country.

This report serves as the document of record for state and local support for higher education. While we believe it is the most timely and thorough report currently available, readers should look beyond the data here for other factors — such as enrollment trends and tuition increases — affecting the total resources available to a state and its institutions. For the most recent data on tuition, we recommend the annual report by the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board entitled, *Tuition and Required Fees: A National Comparison.* Also, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education*, published by Research Associates of Washington, provides an analysis of a variety of factors affecting the total per-student support.

We hope this report on state appropriations, combined with other national resources of data, will provide the latest and most useful information available for our readers. We welcome your comments and suggestions for improvement.

James R. Mingle
Executive Director

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication relies upon a nationwide network of higher education and state government officials in the 50 states. These individuals report legislative appropriations for operating expenses of higher education, which are placed on the *Grapevine* Home page site on World Wide Web. In summary form, these data are published in a fall issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

State Higher Education Appropriations is the most complete and accurate compilation of the data, reflecting total state tax effort for all of higher education. This report also relies upon material furnished by individuals in the states, and their contributions are acknowledged with appreciation.

Rusty Higham, doctoral candidate in higher education administration at Illinois State University, and Yuan Peng, doctoral student, devoted their assistantships to this effort. Their careful attention to detail and conscientious effort to check all of the figures "one more time" were invaluable. Special thanks to Rusty and Yuan for collecting data related to local taxes and for constructing the state *and* local table presented in this report for the first time. Lilly Meiner, EAF Department, has been invaluable in establishing and maintaining our Web site.

The many contributions of the *Grapevine* Advisory Committee, whose names are listed below, are recognized with gratitude. This group meets annually as part of the State Higher Education Finance Officers' annual meeting. In 1996, this meeting was held in Annapolis, Maryland.

Advisory Committee

Melodie E. Christal, SHEEO
Dale C. Hatch, Utah Board of Regents
Dan Layzell, University of Wisconsin System
J. Michael Mullen, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia
Robert Sweeney, American Association of State Colleges and Universities
Mark Wilcockson, Illinois Board of Higher Education

State Higher Education Appropriations 1996-97

The 1990s continue to be marked by significant change as well as concern for higher education. The decade began with a strong turnaround in state support after some difficult years during the 1980s. In FY93, there was a decline nationally in both current and constant dollar appropriations in the total amount provided by states to higher education, the first such decline in the history of higher education: more than half the states had no gain or experienced a decrease in higher education support from 1992 to 1993. In the next two years there was moderate recovery, yet with significant restructuring, reallocation, and reengineering of academic programs, administrative structures, and support services on many campuses, both public and private. Even though the fiscal picture has been brighter in recent years, uncertainty and anxiety within colleges and universities continue, brought about by concerns of the public on a wide range of issues, from students graduating on time to the viability of academic programs to a deteriorating infrastructure. Explaining this paradox is the focus of the following analysis.

Doing So Well While Feeling So Bad

In 1993, Clark Kerr gave a speech to the Southern Regional Education Board entitled "Higher Education: Doing So Well, Feeling So Bad" in which he contrasted the positive aspects of higher education with current problems. Positive aspects included ample access to colleges as well as a choice of diverse campuses to attend; significantly higher expected lifetime earnings for college graduates compared to high school graduates; improved health care, cultural activities, civic life, and public service; higher degrees of student satisfaction; and the quality and quantity of research at U.S. universities.

Despite the contributions of higher education to individual betterment and to society, Kerr (focusing especially on California) outlined a number of areas where higher education is encountering problems. These areas include the discretionary nature of higher education funding (for example, to increase support to mandated areas of spending such as K-12 schools, prisons, health care, or welfare); a reduction in productivity in American society (greater productivity stimulates college attendance); weakened presidential leadership on campus; and faculty who are oriented more to their disciplines than to their institutions.

Kerr was insightful in describing the current climate and in charting the future direction for higher education. First, he characterized higher education as the "aggressor" for more resources from state governments, compared to governors and legislators who have become the aggressors in demanding better use of resources. Kerr presaged what now has become an era of increased criticism of higher education by those external to the academy who demand greater accountability and demonstrated outcomes. He described a difference in perception between higher education leaders and lawmakers as a "great confrontation" (Kerr, 1993, p. 9), and advised higher education to rise "to the challenge of what we can do for the nation and not focus only on what we can do to preserve our past advantages" (p. 10). Kerr offered suggestions to higher education leaders: examine teaching loads for ways to restore both the quantity and quality of teaching; use facilities year round; utilize faculties more effectively in teaching introductory courses versus advanced seminars; examine administrative costs; study program duplication; pursue coordination between higher education and public schools, such as having high school seniors enroll in college courses; consider tuition increases, especially for graduate and professional education. Kerr urged cooperation, rather than confrontation, between higher education and external publics. He warned that "we have to earn our autonomy" by serving others, rather than insulating ourselves from outside demands (p. 12).

"Doing So Well, Feeling So Bad" illustrates the paradox in higher education. While there have been solid gains in state tax appropriations this year, there is considerable evidence that higher education is wrestling with many problems that defy ready solutions. To identify and understand these problems, we turn to the *Campus Trends* series of annual reports.

Recent Trends in Critical Issues

Published annually by the American Council on Education, the *Campus Trends* series provides timely and useful information on the current trends and critical issues affecting higher education. Reviewing trends over the last few years, in 1993 the predominant critical issue on

campus was "difficult financial conditions" with "stagnant budgets in the public sector" and "budget constraints and uncertainties" in the independent sector (El-Khawas, 1993, p. 3). Institutions began to implement policies designed to respond to these fiscal stringencies, including enrollment reductions, increasing use of part-time faculty, and extensive use of planning processes such as outcomes assessment, academic program review, and quality improvement. A year later financial matters were still important, but with attention to the effects of financial difficulties in areas such as restructuring, downsizing, refocusing mission, and reengineering campus processes such as degree completion, business and finance, and student services (El-Khawas, 1994).

By 1995, the impact of longer-term financial constraints had reached the substantive core of colleges and universities. Institutions focused on the redesign of courses (such as general education, offering more required courses, and reducing unnecessary electives), widespread application of technology, distance learning, and near-universal use of computerized (and telephone-based) course registration. Assessment was more widely utilized and involved multiple techniques of student assessment as well as program assessment. Policies pertaining to faculty included offering more retirement incentives, replacement of faculty but at a slower pace, increased use of part-time faculty, and greater emphasis on teaching (El-Khawas, 1995). As higher education had lost ground in state funding priorities, cost and affordability of higher education was an increasing concern to students and their families.

In 1996, ACE identified the following trends in higher education: attention to teaching and student learning; alignment of academic programs with priorities; increasing activities between external organizations and schools and colleges; affordability; computerized instruction; and inter-institutional competition.

Higher education leaders concentrated on the effects of fiscal pressures as well as on reorganization and reallocation. Of primary concern was setting priorities and refocusing campus operations in response to an ever-changing environment. These changes offer higher education both threats and opportunities. Campus mission assumes a position of prominence in such an environment. Financially, sources of revenue are broadened to emphasize private funding — including student tuition — and to rely less upon traditional revenue sources such as state appropriations. The responses to continued fiscal constraints include use of electronic technology for administrative purposes as well as academic programs; increased need for infrastructure investment, including libraries and physical plants; collaboration with nearby schools, school districts, and colleges; and varying links with businesses, industries, and corporations (El-Khawas & Knopp, 1996). Students were again concerned about affordability, and many turned to employment as a way to meet increasing college costs.

Access to college also has become a critical issue in a number of states, especially in the west. The 15 western states of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education anticipate a 60% increase in public high school graduates by 2008 (versus 25% or less in all other states) (Honan, 1996, p. B9). With the leadership of governors and lawmakers — and the use of technology — these states are creating the Western Governors University, where college credit can be earned by students completing coursework online.

These issues are not the result of short-term financial constraints but are more fundamental and long term in nature. They deal with the structure of the teaching-learning process more than the structure of institutions and statewide higher education systems. State and campus leaders are asking fundamental questions about substance and purpose.

Political Realities and Campus Leadership

In 1996 we also saw the increased interrelationship between higher education and the political arena, which placed heightened pressures upon campus leaders, including presidents and governing boards.

In a 1995 *Chronicle of Higher Education* "Point of View," Everett Carll Ladd offered that, "The strongest message that Americans are sending today, then, is not so much that we crave a new political party as that we want meaningful change in the way politics works. We want less insider politics....we want real responsiveness — which is not to be confused with pandering to pressure groups" (Ladd, 1995, p. A44).

This quest for "responsiveness" led many state legislatures to propose or enact restrictions and accountability measures on higher education with a wide variety of strategies. For example, in Pennsylvania, a conservative state legislator led an investigation of higher education accountability, travel expenses, and sabbatical leaves for professors (Healy, 1995). In South Carolina, legislators tied a public college's appropriations to its progress in meeting performance indicators in 36 defined areas (Schmidt, 1996a). In Michigan, a 1996 increase in state appropriations was tied to restrictions on abortions,

athletic coaches' buyouts, and benefits for partners of unmarried university employees (Schmidt, 1996b). In New York, some questioned continued funding of a public land-grant college at Cornell University, an independent institution, while the State University of New York underwent further budget reductions (Healy, 1996a). Lawmakers in Arizona, Colorado, and Minnesota considered bills to convert state appropriations to grants (vouchers) that students could use at either public or private colleges in the state (Healy, 1996b). An Alabama state senator planned to introduce a bill to enable the state attorney general to stop any campus event in violation of the state's sodomy and sexual misconduct laws (Shecter, 1996).

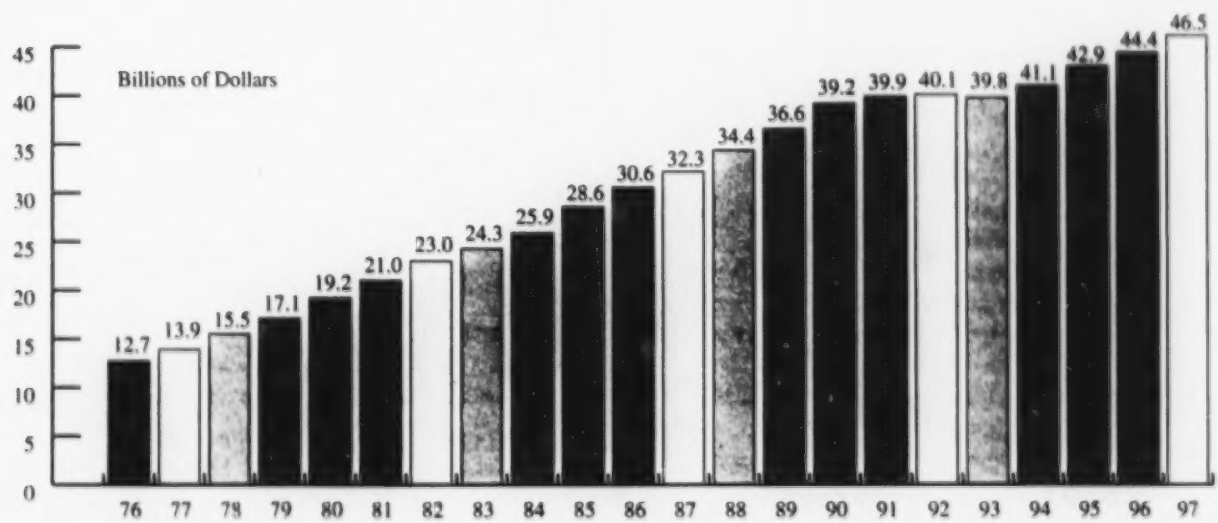
Governance Restructuring: A New Trend

The restructuring of governing bodies was another prominent issue in 1996. In his book, *Restructuring Higher Education*, Terrence MacTaggart analyzed higher education structural changes in five states: Alaska, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and North Dakota (MacTaggart, 1996). In Minnesota, in particular, three separate systems of higher education were merged into a single system in 1995 under a bill passed in 1991. The University of Minnesota, with five coordinate campuses, remains a separate system. Since the merger, not surprisingly, the system has experienced great unrest and confusion over the magnitude of downsizing, the lack of collaborative experience among merged campuses, proposed changes to tenure status, and whether or not the constitutionally-autonomous University of Minnesota should be included (Healy, 1996 c & d).

Governance restructuring was on the table in many other states as well. West Virginia considered further reorganization (a two-tiered senior college system was created only a few years ago) in order to improve the college-going rate by making public colleges more accessible to citizens (Schmidt, 1996c). In nearby Kentucky, restructuring the community colleges and technical institutes was contemplated. Higher education in Virginia continued to be troubled by conflicting goals and difficult relations between the coordinating council, the legislature and the governor's office (Healy, 1996e).

At issue in many states is the question of whether higher education has become too politicized, and whether or not the delicate balance between campus autonomy and state intrusion, under the rubric of accountability, has moved too close to politics at the expense of campus autonomy.

Higher Education Responds. The response by colleges and universities to legislative mandates and accountability measures has been varied. After two years of difficult and painful budget reductions, the chancellor of the State University of New York resigned over protracted differences with the Governor's appointees to the SUNY Board (Schmidt, 1996d). "Behind my departure were differences in perception about where the system is and where it ought to go and about the role of the board," commented the outgoing chancellor (Arenson,



Jan 10/15/96

Figure 1
State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1976-1997

1996, B2). Similarly, the president of the University of Florida, with one of the more centralized higher education systems in the nation, wrestled with ways to redistribute power away from the legislature and Board of Regents to the campuses (Schmidt, 1996e). On the other hand, the Chancellor of the University of Georgia System enjoyed what one experienced observer termed "the longest honeymoon I've ever seen in higher education," with a record of making tough decisions and effectively relating to the state legislature (Lively, 1995, p. A26).

In other instances, higher education has responded by hiring politicians to lead campuses. In Florida, a state senator also heads the independent colleges and universities association, despite protestations from higher education officials (Schmidt, 1996f). A 17-year veteran of the state senate assumed the presidency of the University of Massachusetts in 1996, with reactions from academe ranging from enthusiastic support to personal attacks (Healy, 1996f). *New York Times* Education Writer William Honan asked, "Do politicians fit academe's groove?" Quoting Ernest Boyer, Honan wrote, "It's disturbing to see university leaders chosen on the basis of their political strengths...if you appoint political figures to these offices, you have more political voices being heard, but they're being heard *already*...You need other voices" (Honan, 1995, p. 16).

Table 1
Changes in Appropriations in Dollars and Percentages for All States, FY86-87 to FY96-97

Year	Appropriations ($Billions)	1-Year Gain ($Billions)	1-Year Gain (Percent)	2-year Gain (Percent)
1987	32.3	1.7	5.8	13.0
1988	34.4	2.1	6.5	12.4
1989	36.6	2.2	6.4	13.3
1990	39.2	2.6	7.1	14.0
1991	39.9	0.7	1.8	9.0
1992	40.1	0.2	0.5	2.3
1993	39.8	-0.3	-0.7	-0.3
1994	41.0	1.2	3.0	2.2
1995	42.9	1.9	4.6	7.8
1996	44.4	1.5	3.5	8.3
1997	46.5	2.1	4.7	8.4

Governing boards in higher education have become decidedly more conservative, as Republican governors move to appoint more conservative citizens to serve. Patrick Callan, executive director of the California Higher Education Policy Institute, offered that, "With several boards inclined to make decisions on key issues based on outside political pressures, that could be the deal killer [on presidential selection]" (Healy, 1996g, p. A19). A former lawmaker observed, "Public universities have become arenas for all the big political issues of the day, but, at the same time, the automatic deference that society and politicians used to have toward public universities has eroded" (Ibid.). Many wonder about higher education's ability to attract strong leadership to such politicized environments and institutions.

A new trustee at the State University of New York spoke out in favor of 'activist' trustees who "should reassert more forcefully their prerogative to stand apart from the many vested interests and factions on campuses and act as independent arbiters of their institutions' welfare" (deRussy, 1996, p. B3). This trustee went on to advocate restoration of trustee oversight through more carefully made gubernatorial appointments and by means of "sound training in the nature and scope of trusteeship," but also by **not** delegating so much of their power to presidents and administrators (p. B4). However, there is a downside to activist trustees. "They have much in common with the governors who chose them...both governors and the trustees are fiscal and social conservatives, primarily white and male...they are determined to reduce administrative bureaucracies...and they want to scrutinize policies that...inhibit competition and fairness" (Healy, 1966h, p. A28). Based on interviews with more than 100 college and university trustees, one researcher observed that about 10% "had padded their resumes," too many appointments were based on political ties to the governor, and that trustees needed to undergo training on a continuing basis (Haro, 1995, p. B1).

States considering structural changes would do well to consider Aims McGuinness' guidelines for reorganization:

- Reorganization is a means, not an end in itself; a state's vision, goals, and objectives for higher education need to be clarified first and foremost.
- Is reorganization the most effective means for addressing the problems that have been identified?
- State interests are not identical to the sum of institutional interests; systems need to consider both

Table 2
Percentages of Two-Year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds, FY97 over FY95

States	Two-Year (Percent)
California	20
Nevada	20
Florida	19
Georgia	16
Missouri	15
Colorado	14
Oklahoma	14
Utah	14
Washington	14
Massachusetts	13
Illinois	12
Indiana	12
Ohio	12
West Virginia	12
Iowa	11
New Mexico	11
Oregon	11
Virginia	11
Arizona	10
Arkansas	10
Louisiana	10
New Jersey	10
Idaho	9
Michigan	9
Nebraska	9
Connecticut	8
Delaware	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Kentucky	7
North Carolina	7
South Carolina	7
Minnesota	6
Rhode Island	6
Maine	5
North Dakota	5
Pennsylvania	5
South Dakota	5
Wyoming	5
Kansas	4
Tennessee	4
Montana	3
Texas	3
Vermont	3
Alaska	(1)
Wisconsin	(1)
New Hampshire	(3)
Alabama	(6)
Hawaii	(8)
New York	(10)

state and societal needs as well as the needs of colleges and universities.

- Institutional governance should be distinguished from statewide coordination; coordination problems should not be solved necessarily by governance restructuring.
- Rather than focusing on higher education structure, the total structure for policy making in the state needs to be examined, including the roles of the governor, agencies of the executive branch, and the legislature (McGuinness, 1994).

As part of the debate on governance and restructuring, the Commission on the Academic Presidency, established by the Association of Governing Boards, called for efforts to rebuild shared governance by clarifying the nature and implications of shared governance, reforming boards of trustees by improving their selection and training, improving presidential selection, and modifying "sunshine laws" (AGB, 1996). In a statement about the Commission's report, the chairman said that higher education was "unable to meet today's challenges because presidents too often are stymied by onerous regulations, endless negotiations with trustees and faculty, and poor lines of communication" (Leatherman, 1996, p. A43). The Commission's report was predicted to meet with favor by presidents and trustees, but criticized by faculty who were portrayed as "defensive about administrative changes, resistant to technological advances, and loyal to disciplines, not to institutions" (Ibid.). The report asked faculty to "work with the president and board to define the faculty role in shared governance" (Ibid.).

In addition to this study of the academic presidency, AGB has undertaken a national study of governing boards in the public sector. With extensive interviews in eight states that have undergone significant governance restructuring in recent years, it is anticipated that the outcomes of the study will shed light on specific recommendations for improving trusteeship, governance, and relationships among key stakeholders including governors and legislators.

With these events and issues of 1996 as background, we can now turn to the specifics of state support for higher education in the 1996-97 academic year.

A Retrospective of Fiscal Year 1997

For fiscal year 1997, aggregate state support of higher education grew from $44.4 billion dollars in FY96 to over $46.5 billion dollars, the largest dollar increase since 1990. Also, the number of states that appropriate over one billion dollars to their higher education systems — the Megastates — grew from 12 in 1996 to 15 in 1997. This year, the one-year and two-year percentage gains in state support were 4.7% and 8.4%, respectively, the most positive "performance" since 1990. In higher education support, three states (California, Florida, Oklahoma) had double-digit increases over the prior year, while four states experienced small declines (Alaska, Hawaii, New York, Texas). Contrast that with six states with declines just one year ago, including some with double-digit decreases. Twenty-two states had two-year percentage gains of 10% or larger this year, and six states had two-year percentage declines (1997 over 1995). Two states gained over 100% in higher education support over 10 years (Mississippi, Nevada), and one state (Alaska) had a 10-year decline in its higher education support.

Current Trends in Dollar and Percentage Gains

Ten-year trends in dollar and percentage changes are displayed in **Table 1** with total appropriations, one-year

Table 3
Number of States Reporting Increasing, Identical, and Decreasing Two-Year Percentage Gains, Compared With Preceding Years

Fiscal Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Increasing	26	31	17	7	11	28	31	27	25
Decreasing	20	15	26	40	32	17	16	22	19
Identical	4	4	7	3	7	4	3	0	6
Not Comparable								1	

dollar gains, and one- and two-year percentage gains. During this period, there has been a 44% increase in total dollars appropriated to higher education, nationally, from $32.3 billion in 1987 to $46.5 billion in 1997. The rate of increase has been uneven, with the largest gain in 1989-90, two years of meager gains in FY91 and FY92, and one year of decline in FY93. That was followed by four consecutive years of increases, culminating in FY97 with the highest one-year percentage gain of the most recent four years. Similar trends are shown by both one-year and two-year percentage gains.

Table 2 displays the 50 states in descending order of two-year percentage gain. Two-year percentage gains are used traditionally in *Grapevine* simply as a way to "even out" the sudden effects of large changes in higher education support that may occur in a single year. In FY97, 22 states experienced double-digit percentage gains for higher education, ranging from the sizable 20% two-year gains in California and Nevada to 10% two-year gains in Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Jersey. Conversely, six states had two-year percentage declines, led by New York with a 10% decline, Hawaii at 8%, Alabama at 6%, and New Hampshire at 3%. The one-percent declines of Alaska and Wisconsin, shown in Table 2, are small in magnitude (less than one-half percent, each), yet both states have had declines for the most recent three years.

Trends over Time

Another way to interpret the data is to examine trends over time. **Table 3** shows nine years of two-year changes, including the number of states that experienced an increase, decrease, or identical two-year percentage gains from the previous year. The years of strong "comeback" in state higher education support were 1990 and 1995, when 31 states reported two-year percentage increases in each of those two years. Conversely, the most negative years during this period were 1992 and 1993 when a majority of the states reported a two-year percentage decrease in each year.

The "Megastates"

This year, 15 states comprise the "megastates," those states that appropriate more than $1 billion each to their education systems. These states have relatively large populations, well-developed industrial and business bases, and large higher educational systems. In these larger states, there are relatively more students and campuses than are found in smaller states. As an arbitrary cutoff, the figure of one billion dollars is used as a way of measuring higher education support in these larger states.

The Megastates are shown in **Table 4**. Among these 15 states California stands alone with a higher education appropriation of $5.8 billion. Texas again exceeded $3 billion dollars. New York, which appropriated more than $3 billion dollars for higher education as recently as 1995, slipped under the $3 billion mark in 1996 and remained there in 1997. For the first time, both Illinois and Florida appropriated more than $2 billion for higher education this year.

In one-year increases in state appropriations, the Megastates are similar to the national average of 5% for one year and 9% for two years. Five of these 15 states (one-third) had one-year percentage gains lower than the national average of 5%. Of the 15 large states, New York and Texas had one-year declines of 1% and 2% respectively.

The two-year percentage gains tell a similar story. Nine of the 15 states (60%) had two-year percentage gains greater than the national average of 9%. Only New York experienced a decline over two years of 10%.

Regional Variations

Considering the regional variations among states in higher education support is one way to analyze trends. This is demonstrated by ordering the states by quadrants and by quartiles, as shown in **Figure 2**. There are 14

Table 4
Changes in Dollars and Percentages for Megastates

Megastates	FY1994-95 ($1,000s)	FY1995-96 ($1,000s)	FY1996-97 ($1,000s)	Percentages of Gain	
				1-yr (%)	2-yr (%)
California	4,838,319	5,190,713	5,816,980	12	20
Texas	3,086,919	3,233,940	3,175,774	(2)	3
New York	3,124,122	2,833,060	2,805,404	(1)	(10)
Illinois	1,902,006	1,985,333	2,132,544	7	12
Florida	1,701,405	1,830,917	2,016,909	10	19
North Carolina	1,723,312	1,758,713	1,852,013	5	7
Michigan	1,607,578	1,676,647	1,756,823	5	9
Ohio	1,567,853	1,678,800	1,754,923	5	12
Pennsylvania	1,578,923	1,638,713	1,652,171	1	5
New Jersey	1,271,588	1,352,316	1,397,327	3	10
Georgia	1,124,629	1,222,912	1,302,566	7	16
Minnesota	1,030,819	1,066,948	1,091,639	2	6
Washington	942,767	998,218	1,075,036	8	14
Virginia	968,149	981,031	1,071,897	9	11
Indiana	923,508	975,728	1,030,648	6	12
Megastates Totals/Gains	27,391,897	28,423,989	29,932,654	5	9
National Totals/Gains	42,855,401	44,364,391	46,507,624	5	9

states each in the top and third quartiles, and 11 states each in the second and bottom quartiles. In quadrants, the nation is divided into four sections, with the Mississippi River dividing East from West. Dividing North from South is the Ohio River and southern Pennsylvania border, and in the West, the northern borders of Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California form a dividing line. Alaska is in the northwest group and Hawaii is in the southwest group of states.

In 1997, the "split" is between eastern and western states, with the western states faring better than the eastern states in dollars appropriated to higher education over a two-year period. There was a north-south pattern in 1994 and again in 1996, with the southern states showing higher appropriations than states in the north. This year, 10 of the 13 southwestern states (77%) ranked in the top half, followed by five of 11 northwestern states in the top half (45%). Close behind are the northeastern states, with six of 14 states in the top half (43%), and last are the southeastern states with only four of 12 states in the top half (33%).

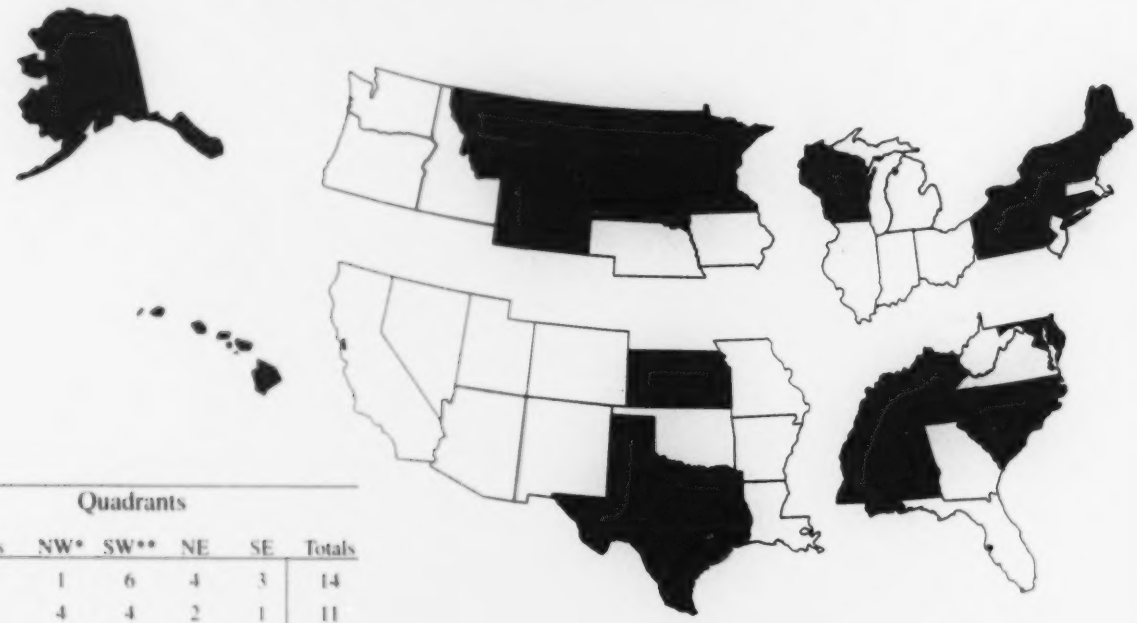
Revenue Variations

The ability of states to support higher education is highly dependent on their capacity to raise revenue and the willingness of state lawmakers to appropriate funds for higher education. The amount of revenue available depends on tax capacity and the overall health and level of activity in the state's economic system. State appropriations take place in a political system characterized by trade-offs and choices. As a time when states' finances are under strain by increasing demands on state services, the willingness of lawmakers to appropriate funds to one area may mean lawmakers will be unable to support another area of need. These two critical variables, revenue capacity and lawmaker willingness, along with higher education effort, are presented in **Table 5**. Each of these variables is measured by the percentage increase from last year. Revenue capacity is the percentage increase expected in the state's general revenue fund, using data gathered by the National Conference on State Legislatures. Lawmaker willingness is measured by the projected increase in total state appropriations from the previous to the current fiscal year. Higher education effort, measured by *Grapevine* data, is indicated by the actual increase in state appropriations for higher education from the previous to the current year.

Table 5 is constructed and based on the top eight and bottom eight states in one-year changes for higher education. The top states had one-year percentage gains ranging from 7.7 to 12.1%, with California at the top. Two other states, Oklahoma and Florida, had one-year percentage gains greater than 10%. Seven of the eight

Figure 2

Quartile Map — Two-Year Changes



Quadrants

Quadrilles	NW*	SW**	NE	SE	Totals
Top	1	6	4	3	14
Second	4	4	2	1	11
Third	4	0	4	6	14
Bottom	2	3	4	2	11
Totals	11	13	14	12	50

*Includes Alaska **Includes Hawaii

Top Quartile | Second Quartile | Third Quartile | Bottom Quartile

bottom states had declines in appropriations (New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Alaska, New York, Texas, and Hawaii).

The differences among the columns of data in Table 5 are noteworthy. After two years (FY95 and FY96) with only slight differences in revenue capacity between the top and bottom states, in FY97 there are significant differences, with the mean percentage increase in top states projected to be more than twice the mean percentage increase in the bottom states.

Similarly, there are notable differences between the top and bottom states in lawmaker willingness. Among the top states is a projected 6% increase in total state appropriations, while the projected increase for the bottom states is only 2.4%.

In effort for higher education, the bottom states have consistently declined in one-year percentage changes for the past five years. Among the top states, the picture is much more positive this year with an increase of 9.7%, the second highest in five years.

Sector Variations

Student financial aid and state support of community colleges are of special interest because state support to these areas in recent years has consistently outpaced support to higher education generally. Student financial aid was identified as a discrete item in 35 states in FY97. The weighted average two-year percentage gain for student financial aid in these states was 11.6%. This amount is modestly greater than the 8.5% two-year gain for higher education for the nation, but not as large as in previous years, when percentage gains in student

Table 5
Comparison of Revenue Capacity, Willingness, and Higher Education Effort, Percentage Increase, FY96-97

	Top Eight One-year Gainers				Bottom Eight One-year Gainers		
	General Fund Increase[1] (Capacity)	State Appropriations Increase[1] (Willingness)	Higher Education Increase[2] (Effort)		General Fund Increase[1] (Capacity)	State Appropriations Increase[1] (Willingness)	Higher Education Increase[2] (Effort)
States	1-year %	1-year %	1-year %	States	1-year %	1-year %	1-year %
California	3.3	4.0	12.1	North Dakota	4.1	4.1	0.0
Oklahoma	2.5	7.4	12.0	New Hampshire	4.7	2.6	-0.2
Florida	5.8	5.2	10.2	Vermont	1.0	2.7	-0.4
Massachusetts	0.2	4.7	9.5	Wisconsin	6.0	10.5	-0.5
Virginia	7.9	5.7	9.3	Alaska	-7.4	-3.4	-0.7
Louisiana	5.8	2.5	8.8	New York	1.2	2.0	-1.0
Utah	5.5	15.3	7.7	Texas	4.0	1.6	-1.8
Washington	4.3	3.3	7.7	Hawaii	2.6	-0.7	-2.0
Mean in FY97	4.4	6.0	9.7	Mean in FY97	2.0	2.4	-0.8
Mean in FY96	1.4	3.0	8.5	Mean in FY96	1.0	0.6	-2.2
Mean in FY95	5.1	9.3	12.9	Mean in FY95	5.7	2.8	-1.3
Mean in FY94	6.0	9.1	9.4	Mean in FY94	3.4	1.7	-5.1
Mean in FY93	7.8	7.0	8.4	Mean in FY93	3.6	1.6	-4.6

Sources: [1]National Conference of State Legislatures, Survey of Legislative Fiscal Officers, Fall, 1996.
[2]Grapevine

financial aid were nearly twice that for higher education generally. Only 19 of the 35 states (54%) had increases for student financial aid greater than for higher education generally.

A significant amount of state support is appropriated to two-year community colleges (see **Tables 9 and 10**). Local taxes also are a source of revenue for community colleges in 26 states (one state, however, uses local taxes only for capital expenditures). The *Grapevine* data base recognizes two fundamental types of community college funding, one labeled "state" and the other "state-aided." Community colleges may be funded primarily by the state and student tuition, or may utilize a combination of state and local tax sources. In these state-aided community colleges, local taxes become a critical source of revenue in calculating the total amount of tax effort.

Forty-one states appropriated funds specifically for community colleges, a 15.4% two-year increase. In 27 of the 41 states (65.8%), the two-year gain in state support to community colleges exceeded the two-year gain for higher education generally. Only 11 of the 41 states (26.8%) had two-year percentage gains for community colleges lower than those for higher education generally.

Data Revisions

By law, states may not go into deficit spending. This means that states must stay within budgets built on existing taxation systems and revenue projections. As revenue flow changes, forecasts are updated. These revenue forecasts and the flow of revenue control a state's ability to appropriate general revenue dollars to areas of spending, including higher education. Additionally, higher education is an area of discretionary spending for state government, unlike most of the other major areas of spending, such as elementary-secondary education, health care, corrections, and welfare, which tend to be

mandates. Thus, in an especially tight fiscal situation, states have been known to use part of what might have been appropriated to higher education to cover another area of spending. In such cases, supplemental appropriations may be made when and if the revenue flow provides sufficient resources to provide additional dollars to an area such as higher education. This phenomenon has caused many states to make supplemental decisions for higher education appropriations after the initial decision during the legislative cycle, which results in revisions to our original data set for the year. These revisions are indicated by "(R)" in the previous fiscal year data.

Note: Data revisions incorporated into this year's report will change the data by updating similar tables reported in previous years. Researchers are advised, therefore, to use the most recent data available in order to incorporate revisions to previously-reported data by the states.

In 1996, 35 of the 50 states (70%) had revisions to their original appropriations. Of these 35 revisions, 21 states (60%) increased appropriations to higher education, and 14 states (40%) decreased original appropriations.

Local Tax Appropriations

In order to recognize the state support to community colleges through appropriations of local taxes, the *Grapevine* data base began reporting local tax appropriations as a separate table beginning in 1994. The initial efforts were somewhat tentative, however, because many of the figures provided by states were estimates and not actual local tax appropriations. Nonetheless, as a service to the higher education finance community and to analysts, these local tax figures are reported in this volume in **Table 8**. Again, many of the figures for the current and even previous years are estimates.

As a new feature this year, state *and* local taxes have been combined in 41 states where local taxes are utilized. An average percentage change for all states reporting in the current year was calculated and applied to states reporting the figures "not available" for the current year. This methodology enabled figures to be utilized in all states, albeit most are estimates for the current year. Data in **Table 9** are not comparable, therefore, because state and local taxes are used in 25 states, and state taxes only are used as the revenue source in the remaining 25 states. Thus, the state *and* local grouping is somewhat inflated. However, to determine total tax effort for higher education, local taxes need to be included. The data in this table operationalize the concept of total tax effort for higher education, including state taxes and local taxes as major revenue sources for higher education.

Conclusions

State support for higher education continues in a positive direction as we head into the 21st century. Fiscal Year 1997 is the most positive for higher education in terms of state appropriations since 1990. Despite those bleak years earlier in the decade, increases in state support across the nation have continued at a slow but steady pace. We observe, however, that a return to large gains in dollars and percentages, which were typical of the past, is not forthcoming for higher education. Earlier in its development, higher education was in a growth mode. That growth has given way to relatively level enrollments and support, with only modest increases. The new challenge for higher education, today and in the years ahead, is one of mission and purpose, as much as in obtaining and managing resources. Through aggressive leadership, continuing efforts to reform and enhance undergraduate education, and establishing links with communities both local and elsewhere, campuses are reestablishing a positive sense of direction for their own futures.

National Tables and Comparative Measures

This section contains a figure and five tables of nationwide scope. A national map (**Figure 3**) shows percentages of two-year gains for all states. **Table 6** shows the lists of states in alphabetical order, with appropriations for the most recent three years and 10 years ago, as well as percentage changes for one, two and 10 years.

Table 7 shows state tax appropriations per capita and per $1,000 of personal income, along with national rankings. Analysts and researchers frequently use these two measures when computing state effort for higher education. The per capita measure enables comparison among states with differing resident population sizes. Otherwise total appropriations are skewed by demographic figures reflecting the size of the population served. The income measure reflects a state's basic wealth or economic capacity using a standard indicator of personal income. Both the per capita and personal income measures reflect state effort, in this case total state tax effort, for higher education.

Table 8 shows the local tax amounts reported by the 26 states that collect local taxes to be used for higher education. See p. 10 under Local Tax Appropriations for background information about the collection of local tax data as well as a more detailed explanation of the instructions given to states regarding their furnishing local tax data to *Grapevine*.

Table 9 shows appropriations of state and local tax funds for operating expenses in the 50 states. This new table is based on local tax appropriations collected by *Grapevine* that are added to the basic state tax appropriations data set. Since it is somewhat "experimental," other data calculations or analyses such as percentage gains have not been performed.

Tables 10 and **11** contain state tax appropriations to community colleges. *Grapevine* has conceptualized community colleges in two ways, reflecting differences in how community colleges are financed. The "state"

(Continued on p. 14)

Figure 3
Percentage of Two-year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Annual Operating Expenses of Higher Education in the 50 States

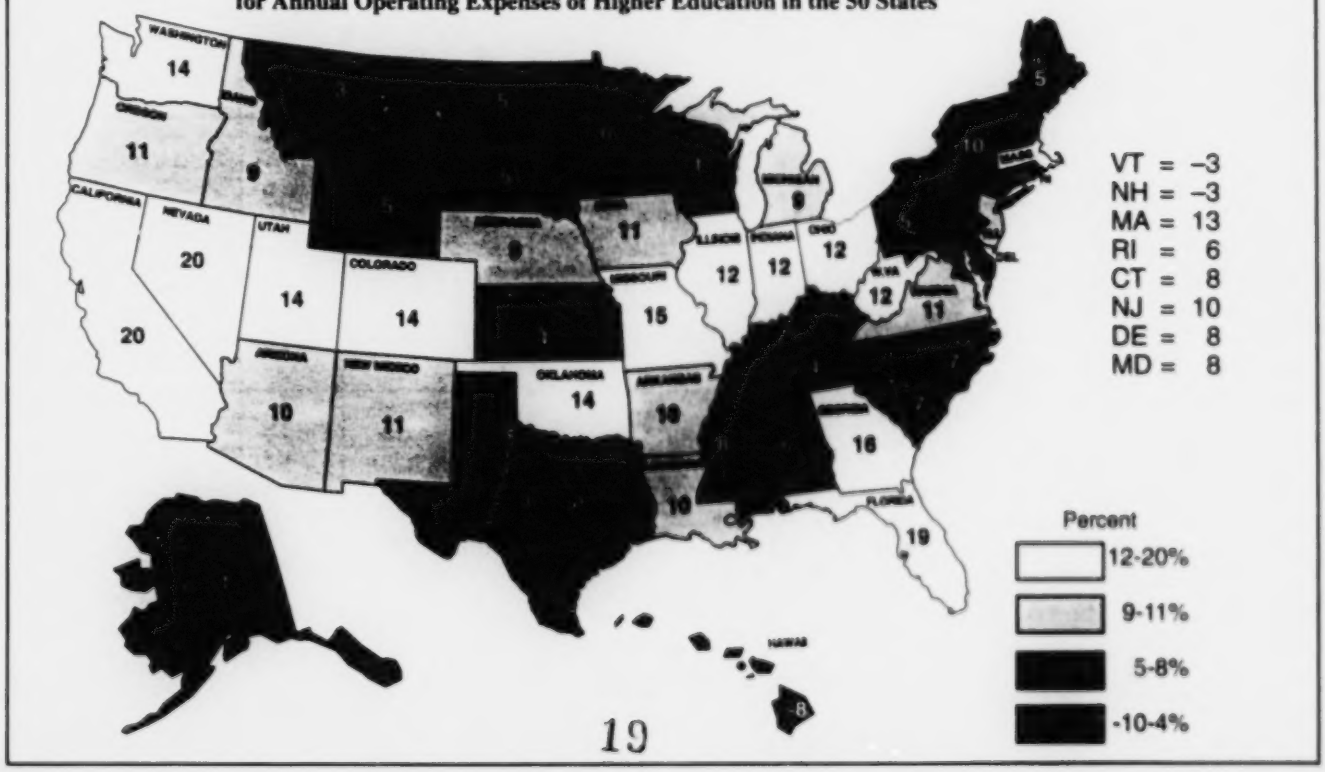


Table 6

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1986-87, 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97, with Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent One, Two and 10 Years
(in thousands of dollars)

States	Year 1986-87	Year 1994-95	Year 1995-96	Year 1996-97	1-yr Gain	2-yr Gain	10-yr Gain
Alabama	632,054	1,026,220	957,288	962,449	1	(6)	52
Alaska	208,356	171,560	170,583	169,379	(1)	(1)	(19)
Arizona	448,308	664,091	697,602	731,762	5	10	63
Arkansas	270,530	428,862	459,618	472,467	3	10	75
California	4,785,018	4,838,319	5,190,713	5,816,980	12	20	22
Colorado	423,132	544,034	579,878	619,055	7	14	46
Connecticut	384,589	499,499	527,765	538,777	2	8	40
Delaware	96,797	137,432	143,052	148,471	4	8	53
Florida	1,278,584	1,701,405	1,830,917	2,016,909	10	19	58
Georgia	714,004	1,124,629	1,222,912	1,302,566	7	16	82
Hawaii	212,662	382,648	358,408	351,127	(2)	(8)	65
Idaho	126,030	227,635	232,533	247,738	7	9	97
Illinois	1,392,570	1,902,006	1,985,333	2,132,544	7	12	53
Indiana	663,387	923,508	975,728	1,030,648	6	12	55
Iowa	404,701	642,632	674,072	711,240	6	11	76
Kansas	325,725	509,135	524,398	531,042	1	4	63
Kentucky	458,967	657,609	677,383	706,655	4	7	54
Louisiana	499,568	589,578	593,858	645,904	9	10	29
Maine	125,701	174,523	179,191	182,613	2	5	45
Maryland	569,975	789,032	818,691	850,040	4	8	49
Massachusetts	722,722	744,803	771,261	844,263	9	13	17
Michigan	1,225,522	1,607,578	1,676,647	1,756,823	5	9	43
Minnesota	782,471	1,030,819	1,066,948	1,091,639	2	6	40
Mississippi	326,353	617,024	659,293	669,000	1	8	105
Missouri	476,420	676,043	722,075	775,094	7	15	63
Montana	106,218	123,297	122,645	126,413	3	3	19
Nebraska	215,234	369,565	385,608	401,750	4	9	87
Nevada	102,419	194,939	224,143	234,256	5	20	129
New Hampshire	55,961	85,324	83,185	82,989	0	(3)	48
New Jersey	893,549	1,271,588	1,352,316	1,397,327	3	10	56
New Mexico	252,732	437,502	466,662	487,390	4	11	93
New York	2,688,469	3,124,122	2,833,060	2,805,404	(1)	(10)	4
North Carolina	1,172,120	1,723,312	1,758,713	1,852,013	5	7	58
North Dakota	120,472	144,909	151,899	151,900	0	5	26
Ohio	1,208,155	1,567,853	1,678,800	1,754,923	5	12	45
Oklahoma	383,690	540,983	550,481	616,700	12	14	61
Oregon	335,998	434,654	471,892	480,702	2	11	43
Pennsylvania	1,105,210	1,578,923	1,638,713	1,652,151	1	5	49
Rhode Island	108,204	122,783	127,020	129,952	2	6	20
South Carolina	504,124	651,526	679,976	698,488	3	7	39
South Dakota	72,419	112,907	117,633	118,401	1	5	63
Tennessee	621,410	896,747	904,280	934,487	3	4	50
Texas	1,967,184	3,086,919	3,233,940	3,175,774	(2)	3	61
Utah	244,387	400,372	424,899	457,517	8	14	87
Vermont	46,083	53,222	54,911	54,708	0	3	19
Virginia	902,068	968,149	981,031	1,071,897	9	11	19
Washington	661,435	942,767	998,218	1,075,036	8	14	63
West Virginia	241,865	303,874	327,174	340,178	4	12	41
Wisconsin	666,525	979,269	971,644	966,966	0	(1)	45
Wyoming	114,560	129,271	129,401	135,117	4	5	18
Totals	32,344,637	42,855,401	44,364,391	46,507,624	4.8	8.5	43.8

Table 7

Ranking of the States on Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education per Capita and per $1,000 Personal Income, FY96-97

States	Appropriations (in $1,000s)	Per Capita		Per $1,000 Income	
		($)	Rank	($)	Rank
Alabama	962,449	226.30	12	11.80	9
Alaska	169,379	280.43	4	11.69	10
Arizona	731,762	173.49	30	8.47	21
Arkansas	472,467	190.20	17	10.51	14
California	5,816,980	184.15	22	7.65	32
Colorado	619,055	165.21	33	6.90	37
Connecticut	538,777	164.51	34	5.18	47
Delaware	148,471	207.07	14	7.88	28
Florida	2,016,909	142.38	45	6.17	42
Georgia	1,302,566	180.89	25	8.32	24
Hawaii	351,127	295.81	1	12.03	7
Idaho	247,738	213.02	13	11.26	12
Illinois	2,132,544	180.27	26	7.15	34
Indiana	1,030,648	177.61	28	8.29	26
Iowa	711,240	250.26	6	11.96	8
Kansas	531,042	207.03	15	9.48	19
Kentucky	706,655	183.07	24	9.71	18
Louisiana	645,904	148.76	41	7.84	30
Maine	182,613	147.15	42	7.32	33
Maryland	850,040	168.59	32	6.40	40
Massachusetts	844,263	139.00	46	4.69	48
Michigan	1,756,823	183.98	23	7.69	31
Minnesota	1,091,639	236.80	10	9.88	17
Mississippi	669,000	248.05	7	14.87	2
Missouri	775,094	145.58	43	6.67	39
Montana	126,413	145.30	44	7.88	29
Nebraska	401,750	245.42	8	11.43	11
Nevada	234,256	153.11	39	6.28	41
New Hampshire	82,989	72.29	50	2.82	50
New Jersey	1,397,327	175.88	29	5.89	43
New Mexico	487,390	289.25	2	15.88	1
New York	2,805,404	154.69	38	5.59	45
North Carolina	1,852,013	257.40	5	12.20	6
North Dakota	151,900	236.97	9	12.72	5
Ohio	1,754,923	157.38	37	6.99	36
Oklahoma	616,700	188.13	20	10.13	15
Oregon	480,702	153.04	40	7.08	35
Pennsylvania	1,652,151	136.86	47	5.81	44
Rhode Island	129,952	131.26	48	5.51	46
South Carolina	698,488	190.17	18	10.01	16
South Dakota	118,401	162.42	35	8.30	25
Tennessee	934,487	177.79	27	8.45	22
Texas	3,175,774	169.61	31	8.00	27
Utah	457,517	234.50	11	12.86	4
Vermont	54,708	93.52	49	4.41	49
Virginia	1,071,897	161.97	36	6.76	38
Washington	1,075,036	197.94	16	8.33	23
West Virginia	340,178	186.09	21	10.52	13
Wisconsin	966,966	188.75	19	8.48	20
Wyoming	135,117	281.49	3	13.60	3
Totals	46,507,624				
Median		180.58		8.30	

Sources: Appropriations, *Grapevine*; Population and Personal Income, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis, respectively.

Table 8
Summary of Local Tax Fund Appropriations for Higher Education
Operating Expenses (in thousands of dollars)

States	FY 1993-94	FY 1994-95	FY 1995-96	FY 1996-97
Alabama	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	195,800[a]	203,200[a]	213,400[a]	225,000[e]
Arkansas*				
California	1,278,475[a]	1,332,031[a]	1,336,899[e]	1,355,786[e]
Colorado	17,336[a]	21,443[a]	21,804[a]	22,610[e]
Idaho	10,838[a]	11,588[a]	11,618[a]	11,838[e]
Illinois	381,120[a]	404,475[a]	420,527[e]	440,085[e]
Iowa	23,931[a]	24,723[a]	25,651[a]	25,792[g]
Kansas	109,456[a]	118,383[a]	123,529[a]	124,208[g]
Michigan	210,401[a]	217,511[a]	255,727[e]	257,134[g]
Missouri	63,424[a]	69,234[a]	72,568[e]	76,439[e]
Montana	20,513[a]	16,511[a]	17,487[a]	16,443[e]
Nebraska	46,774[a]	47,979[a]	51,665[a]	54,856[e]
New Jersey	154,779[a]	159,415[a]	165,250[g]	166,159[g]
New Mexico	35,171[a]	37,270[a]	40,270[a]	40,436[e]
New York	262,408[a]	282,203[a]	351,594[a]	278,194[e]
North Carolina	80,593[a]	80,813[a]	83,353[a]	87,736[e]
Ohio	70,175[a]	70,234[a]	70,721[a]	71,571[e]
Oklahoma	15,635[a]	17,822[a]	17,778[a]	18,659[e]
Oregon	99,360[a]	88,112[a]	66,350[a]	72,651[e]
Pennsylvania	71,529[a]	77,591[a]	77,506[a]	81,314[e]
South Carolina	22,723[a]	24,112[a]	24,926[a]	25,234[e]
Texas	279,180[a]	291,826[a]	302,507[g]	304,171[g]
Virginia	998[a]	1,072[a]	1,100[a]	1,106[g]
Wisconsin	245,742[a]	259,420[a]	276,557[a]	292,660[e]
Wyoming	13,821[a]	13,210[a]	13,125[a]	13,981[e]

*Used for capital expenditures only.

Key: a = actual
e = estimate provided by the state
g = estimate calculated by *Grapevine*
N/A = amount not available

Note: Estimates calculated by *Grapevine* used the following methodology: a weighted one-year percentage gain was calculated for all states reporting local tax appropriations in FY97; that weighted average gain was multiplied by the FY96 figure for each state listing "N/A" for FY97 in order to calculate an estimate for FY97. Additionally, this same methodology was used in calculating local tax appropriations in New Jersey and Texas in FY96.

community colleges receive most of their governmental support from state tax appropriations, while the "state-aided" community colleges receive local tax appropriations as well as state taxes from local and state governmental units. The data in the table for state-aided community colleges include only state tax appropriations, not local tax appropriations. See **Table 8** for data on local taxes. Included in both Tables 10 and Table 11 are trend charts showing percentages of two-year gain in appropriations for community colleges in the most recent two years.

Tables 12 and 13 are the "system" tables, which are popular among readers of this report. Multi-campus universities have the oldest or largest entity in the system as the main campus. Other campuses within multi-campus universities may include four-year universities, two-year colleges, or a medical campus. Multi-campus universities have single, systemwide governing boards, usually associated or even located on the main campus. The other system entity, generally more recent in origin, is the consolidated system of higher education, which also

(Continued on p. 16)

Table 9
Appropriations of State and Local Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education in the 50 States for FY96-97
(in thousands of dollars)

States	State Tax Appropriation	Local Tax Appropriation	Total
Alabama	962,449	2,946	966,395
Alaska	169,379	0	169,379
Arizona	731,762	225,000	956,762
Arkansas	472,467	0	472,467
California	5,816,980	1,355,786	7,172,766
Colorado	619,055	22,610	641,665
Connecticut	538,777	0	538,777
Delaware	148,471	0	148,471
Florida	2,016,909	0	2,016,909
Georgia	1,302,566	0	1,302,566
Hawaii	351,127	0	351,127
Idaho	247,738	11,838	259,576
Illinois	2,132,544	440,085	2,572,629
Indiana	1,030,648	0	1,030,648
Iowa**	711,240	25,792	737,032
Kansas	531,042	124,208	655,250
Kentucky	706,655	0	706,655
Louisiana	645,904	0	645,904
Maine	182,613	0	182,613
Maryland	850,040	0	850,040
Massachusetts	844,263	0	844,263
Michigan**	1,756,823	257,134	2,013,957
Minnesota	1,091,639	0	1,091,639
Mississippi	669,000	0	669,000
Missouri	775,094	76,439	851,533
Montana	126,413	16,443	142,856
Nebraska	401,750	54,856	456,606
Nevada	234,256	0	234,256
New Hampshire	82,989	0	82,989
New Jersey**	1,397,327	166,159	1,563,486
New Mexico	487,390	40,436	527,826
New York	2,805,404	278,194	3,083,598
North Carolina	1,852,013	87,736	1,939,749
North Dakota	151,900	0	151,900
Ohio	1,754,923	71,571	1,826,494
Oklahoma	616,700	18,659	635,359
Oregon	480,702	72,651	553,353
Pennsylvania	1,652,151	81,314	1,733,465
Rhode Island	129,952	0	129,952
South Carolina	698,488	25,234	723,722
South Dakota	118,401	0	118,401
Tennessee	934,487	0	934,487
Texas**	3,175,774	304,171	3,479,945
Utah	457,517	0	457,517
Vermont	54,708	0	54,708
Virginia**	1,071,897	1,106	1,073,003
Washington	1,075,036	0	1,075,036
West Virginia	340,178	0	340,178
Wisconsin	966,966	292,660	1,259,626
Wyoming	135,117	13,981	149,098
Totals	46,507,624	4,068,009	50,575,633

* Arkansas local tax appropriations are used for capital expenditures only.
** Local tax appropriations in these states are estimated by *Grapevine*. For an explanation of the methodology used in calculating these local tax appropriations, please refer to the footnote on Table 8.

Table 10
Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of State Community Colleges, Fiscal Years 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97, With Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent Two Years (in thousands of dollars)

States	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	2-year Gain Percent
Florida	504,730	546,699	596,260	18
North Carolina*	455,181	470,753	497,175	9
Washington+++	350,433	372,026	390,552	11
Virginia	184,003	188,702	211,603	15
Alabama	202,580	196,005	197,830	(2)
Massachusetts	151,353	155,896	171,573	13
Tennessee	156,759	157,857	163,357	4
Georgia	119,521	131,601	139,374	17
South Carolina	117,067	123,131	127,399	9
Minnesota***	104,248	110,000	112,360	8
New York**	110,815	112,419	99,143	(11)
Utah	82,944	89,449	97,462	18
Oklahoma	87,116	90,298	93,458	7
Colorado**	77,095	82,881	91,610	19
Connecticut	81,456	89,720	91,082	12
Nevada	43,382	55,517	59,488	37
Delaware	35,847	37,868	39,410	10
Rhode Island	27,238	28,452	29,202	7
Indiana+	24,625	25,741	26,963	9
Louisiana++	21,925	22,510	25,220	15
North Dakota	18,576	20,841	20,839	12
New Mexico**	15,958	17,669	18,783	18
West Virginia	9,250	10,271	10,657	15
Totals	2,982,102	3,136,306	3,310,800	11

*Although some support comes from local funds, the North Carolina community colleges receive most of their funds from the state; therefore, they are included here with the "state" community colleges.

**States having both "local" and "state" community colleges.

***For FY1995-96 and FY1996-97, the amount is estimated because the 13 community colleges were included in the appropriations with the state universities and technical colleges.

+For Vincennes University which is now supported by the state.

++For Delgado Community College and Baton Rouge Community College (BRCC new in FY1996-97).

+++Includes community and technical colleges.

has a number of individual campuses as separate units. These separate campuses may include those that existed prior to the formation of the system, as well as newer campuses that came into existence as the result of the creation of the system. These various campus entities may be located at considerable distances from one another. Consolidated systems have one governing board for each system, and this governing board often is located in the state capital. The importance of both multi-campus and consolidated systems cannot be overstated. Easily, these systems represent a majority of the state tax appropriations to higher education, as well as the student enrollment, on a national basis.

Table 11

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of State-Aided Community/Junior Colleges, Fiscal Years 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97, With Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent Two Years (in thousands of dollars)

States	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	2-year Gain Percent
California	1,194,292	1,343,887	1,722,203	44
Texas	635,905	647,828	645,944	2
New York*	400,065	394,180	388,963	(3)
Illinois**	268,317	281,649	303,596	13
Michigan	247,800	253,010	262,187	6
Ohio	160,616	172,863	183,821	14
Oregon***	92,130	166,289	167,289	82
Mississippi	131,200	141,210	140,962	7
Pennsylvania	125,840	129,517	129,497	3
Iowa	115,471	118,471	125,871	9
Maryland	130,085	135,746	121,336	(7)
Missouri	83,670	95,702	107,467	28
New Jersey	97,801	102,886	100,186	2
Arizona	83,393	88,278	97,109	16
Kansas	51,520	53,626	54,162	5
Wyoming	45,059	45,189	46,675	4
Arkansas	39,903	44,459	43,844	10
Nebraska	35,766	36,530	37,694	5
Colorado*	15,308	16,062	16,853	10
New Mexico*	7,718	10,256	12,579	63
Idaho	10,239	10,997	11,759	15
Montana	4,125	4,869	4,982	21
Totals	3,976,223	4,293,504	4,724,979	19

*One of the states having both "local" and "state" community colleges.

**Includes East St. Louis Community College which is wholly state-supported.

***The 10-year gain is overstated because, beginning in FY1995-96, there was a change in the manner in which the funds were appropriated.

Table 12

Multi-campus Universities That Received $100 Million or More of State Tax Funds Appropriated for Operating Expenses for Fiscal Years 1986-87, 1994-95 and 1996-97, With Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent Two and 10 Years (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	1986-87	1994-95	1996-97	2-yr Gain Percent	10-yr Gain Percent
U of California	1,795,815	1,825,402	2,041,821	12	14
U of Texas	716,609	1,114,605	1,154,042	4	61
U of Illinois	486,590	632,618	699,937	11	44
U of Minnesota	381,914	462,187	494,124	7	29
Texas A&M U	247,646	428,975	457,738	7	85
U of Wisconsin*	284,179	402,307	396,941	(1)	40
Indiana University	259,089	348,852	383,511	10	48
U of Massachusetts	251,154	347,333	382,392	10	N/C
U of Missouri	255,608	338,356	373,030	10	46
U of Tennessee	247,137	349,900	364,572	4	48
U of Hawaii	212,662	382,648	351,127	(8)	65
Ohio State U	265,727	323,064	346,693	7	30
U of Michigan	225,308	316,981	342,993	8	52
U of Nebraska	166,196	305,587	332,353	9	100
Louisiana State U	287,478	312,186	328,559	5	14
U of Alabama	182,529	346,706	319,603	(8)	75
U of Kentucky	190,067	295,481	319,034	8	68
Rutgers,St U of NJ**	238,292	254,819	285,510	12	20
Penn State U**	181,924	269,141	280,979	4	54
U of Washington	181,677	250,412	276,251	10	52
Purdue University	181,046	242,357	264,725	9	46
Arizona State U	143,881	232,652	256,071	10	78
U of Arkansas	164,371	237,662	251,545	6	53
U of Iowa	141,999	211,304	234,398	11	65
Southern Illinois U	165,218	187,620	209,642	12	27
U of Connecticut**	162,765	188,775	203,804	8	25
U of Kansas***	120,170	187,213	193,102	3	61
U of New Mexico	104,733	171,976	187,991	9	79
West Virginia U	112,444	155,231	183,571	18	63
U South Carolina	139,017	171,443	182,000	6	31
U of Colorado	155,733	155,607	174,212	12	12
U of Alaska	143,741	171,560	169,379	(1)	18
U of Mississippi	81,790	153,673	167,174	9	104
Oklahoma State U	107,677	147,980	165,173	12	53
U of Oklahoma	107,677	147,396	162,971	11	51
U of Cincinnati	119,168	146,957	161,170	10	35
Washington State U	110,316	144,576	160,125	11	45
Auburn University	93,526	169,941	157,528	(7)	68
U of Houston	92,413	151,028	155,361	3	68
U of Pittsburgh***	100,324	144,036	148,565	3	48
New Mexico State U	68,637	111,561	122,985	10	79
U of Virginia	132,830	104,575	115,801	11	(13)
U of North Texas	58,570	100,722	106,375	6	82
Totals	9,865,647	13,143,405	14,064,878	7	43

*Includes only the doctoral cluster with campuses at Madison and Milwaukee.

**The figures for some fiscal years do not include amounts reported as a lump sum such as salary increases, fringe benefits, collective bargaining or interdepartmental transfers.

***Includes the medical school which is not located on the main campus.

Table 13

Consolidated Systems of Higher Education That Received $100 Million or More of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses, Fiscal Years 1986-87, 1994-95, and 1996-97, With Percentage Gains Over the Most Recent Two and 10 Years (in thousands of dollars).

State/System	1986-87	1994-95	1996-97	2-yr Gain Percent	10-yr Gain Percent
CA California State U	1,345,172	1,578,172	1,775,940	13	32
NC U of North Carolina	864,579	1,264,622	1,350,789	7	56
GA U System of Georgia	714,004	1,124,629	1,302,566	16	82
FL State U System of Florida	845,704	1,056,383	1,266,678	20	50
NY State U of NY	1,287,443	1,340,439	1,151,397	(14)	(11)
MA Board of Regents	816,373	744,803	844,263	13	N/C
WI U of Wisconsin System	549,512	790,908	781,399	(1)	42
MS Insts of Higher Learning	326,353	617,024	669,000	8	105
AZ Board of Regents	390,776	579,832	634,653	9	62
MD U of Maryland	392,470	551,483	581,102	5	48
IA Board of Regents	312,790	487,306	539,269	11	72
TN Bd of Regents System	326,139	501,020	522,918	4	60
NY City U of New York	499,557	618,937	506,655	(18)	1
KS Board of Regents	294,122	450,808	469,712	4	60
UT Board of Regents	244,387	400,372	457,517	14	87
PA State System of Higher Ed	283,987	387,916	398,487	3	40
OR System of High Ed	264,850	329,796	298,148	(10)	13
WV State University System	151,892	218,729	253,866	16	67
ID Board of Education	126,030	227,635	247,738	9	97
LA Bd of Trustees System	166,732	219,834	246,754	12	48
NV U of Nevada System	102,419	194,939	234,256	20	129
MN State University System*	124,439	179,621	188,225	5	51
ND Board of Higher Education	120,472	144,909	151,900	5	26
ME U of Maine System	99,424	132,726	135,104	2	36
RI Bd of Governors for H Ed	108,204	122,783	129,952	6	20
MT Montana U System	101,187	123,297	126,413	3	25
CO State Bd of Agriculture	82,813	111,825	125,809	13	52
SD Board of Regents	72,419	112,907	118,401	5	63
TX State University System	58,387	100,708	116,902	16	100
Totals	11,072,636	14,714,363	15,625,813	6	41

*For FY1996-97, the dollar amount is estimated.

State-by-State Appropriations

The Nature of the Data

The individual state tables in this section reflect decisions made by legislatures in the 50 states about the amount of state tax to be appropriated in FY97 for operating expenses of colleges and universities.

State tax appropriations are a major source of revenue and are the focus of this report (local taxes, federal funds and student tuition are excluded). These data sometimes are referred to as *total state tax effort* for higher education. Thus, funds are included if legislatures made appropriations to higher education using state taxes as the revenue source.

When states report these higher education appropriations to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they include campus figures as well as amounts allocated to agencies and organizations other than individual campuses. These agencies include statewide coordinating boards, also known as state higher education agencies, as well as governing boards for individual campuses or for systems of higher education, such as consolidated systems and multi-campus systems. State tax funds allocated to state scholarship programs and agencies are included in these figures, regardless of whether recipients attend public campuses or private institutions. Also included are state tax dollars appropriated by the legislature to another state agency, such as the state treasurer or state health department, to be used for such things as faculty and staff fringe benefits or funds for medical and health education.

These appropriations data also include sums destined for agricultural extension and for research. The key is whether colleges and universities expend the funds as part of their campus operating budgets. Also considered is whether or not the students being educated are ranked at higher and postsecondary education levels for the purposes of enrollment, versus enrollment at other education levels such as a vocational-technical program that educates students at levels below the 13th grade.

In spite of all these definitions, exclusions and caveats, it must be recognized that some states have unique budgeting and accounting practices, meaning that these data can only begin to approach comparability. These data, however, are timely because they are published as soon as possible after legislative decisions are made. They are accurate because they include revisions, and they are comprehensive because they reflect the total amount of state taxes either appropriated or destined for the operations of colleges and universities.

What the Figures Are Intended to Mean

Listed below are specific instructions sent to each state for the purpose of clarifying data collection and reporting. Different practices among the 50 states make it impossible to eliminate all inconsistencies and to ensure absolute comparability among states and institutions. We emphasize that comparisons are useful only if the data are correctly interpreted.

1. Report only appropriations, not actual expenditures.
2. Report only sums appropriated for annual operating expenses.
3. For state tax appropriations in complex universities, set out separately the sums appropriated for (or allocated to) the main campuses, branch campuses and medical centers (even if on the main campus). The medical center item should include operation of colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing, and teaching hospitals, either lumped as one sum or set out separately as preferred.
4. Include:
   - Sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges and for operation of state-supported community colleges, and for vocation-technical two-year colleges or institutes that are predominantly for high school graduates and adult students.
   - Sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or governing boards, either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to other institutions or both.
   - Sums appropriated for state scholarships or other student financial aid.
   - Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other state agency. Examples: funds intended for faculty fringe benefits may be appropriated to the state treasurer and disbursed by that office; certain funds for medical and health education may be appropriated to the state department of health and disbursed from that department. Sometimes these sums have to be estimated because the exact amount

disbursed cannot be known until after the end of the fiscal period.

- Appropriations directed to private institutions of higher education at all levels.

5. Exclude:
   - Appropriations for capital outlays and debt service.
   - Appropriations of sums derived from federal sources, student fees, auxiliary enterprises and other non-tax sources.

State Tables

ALABAMA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Alabama (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Alabama System		
U of Alabama	$101,861	$102,361
U of A Birmingham	178,357	178,457
U of A Huntsville	34,236	34,486
Mental Health Transfer	4,299	4,299
Subtotal, U of Alabama System	*318,753*	*319,603*
Auburn University System		
Auburn U	98,249	99,184
Veterinary medicine	14,300	14,937
AES/CES	44,819	43,407
Subtotal, AU	*157,368*	*157,528*
Auburn U Montgomery	16,093	16,433
Subtotal, Auburn U System	*173,461*	*173,961*
University of South Alabama	69,078	69,128
Alabama A&M University	24,881	24,881
Alabama State University	25,230	25,430
University of West Alabama	8,030	8,030
Jacksonville State U	24,465	24,575
Troy State U System		
TSU Main campus	19,050	19,050
TSU Montgomery	4,090	4,090
TSU Dothan	4,280	4,280
Subtotal, TSU System	*27,420*	*27,420*
University of Montevallo	12,923	12,923
University of North Alabama	18,105	18,280
Athens State College	8,298	7,267
Subtotal, Senior Institutions	*710,644*	*711,498*
Junior Colleges	196,005	197,830
Voc/Tech Statewide Programs	8,566	9,524
Dept Postsecondary Ed	2,354	2,734
Private Institutions	5,165	5,065
Pvt school student grants	5,600	5,600
Subtotal, Private	*10,765*	*10,665*
Financial aid		
Medical scholarships	521	469
Dental scholarships	135	122
Optometric scholarships	115	103
Chiropractic scholarships	38	38
AL Ntl Guard scholarships	600	600
Subtotal, Financial aid	*1,409*	*1,332*
Marine environment consortium	2,538	2,538
Commission on Higher Ed		
Operations	2,537	2,567
Student aid programs	3,447	3,597
Network of academic libs	400	400
Other statewide higher ed	546	546

(Continued from the previous column)

EPSCOR Research consortium	600	600
Small bus dev consortium	250	400
SREB	447	447
Dept of Veterans Affairs	6,039	6,039
Title VI Ct-ordered enhancmt	7,330	6,000
Other	3,411	5,732
Total	**$957,288**	**$962,449**

ALASKA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Alaska (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Alaska		
Fairbanks	$54,676	$54,616
Rural College	3,022	2,923
Rural College/Tanana Valley	1,912	1,912
Rural College/Chukchi	852	815
Rural College/Kuskokwim	2,717	2,642
Rural College/Northwest	1,326	1,326
Rural College/Bristol Bay	634	635
Rural College/Interior	1,034	1,014
Organized research	8,820	8,811
Sch Fisheries-Ocean Science	4,863	4,863
Coop extension services	3,221	3,095
Subtotal, U of A, F	*83,077*	*82,652*
Anchorage	50,829	50,707
Kenai Peninsula College	2,942	2,905
Kodiak College	1,756	1,734
Matanuska-Susitna College	2,424	2,393
Homer Campus	347	347
Prince William Sound C C	1,563	1,563
SW Higher Ed Armed Forces	373	368
Subtotal, U of A, A	*60,234*	*60,017*
Southeast		
Juneau	10,227	10,166
Sitka	1,785	1,763
Ketchikan	1,468	1,450
Subtotal, U of A, SE	*13,480*	*13,379*
Statewide programs & services		
Statewide services	6,918	6,517
Network	4,972	5,147
Subtotal, SP&S	*11,890*	*11,664*
Subtotal, U of A	*168,681*	*167,712*
WICHE	326	194
Postsecondary Education Comm	1,576	1,473
Total	**$170,583**	**$169,379**

ARIZONA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Arizona (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
University of Arizona	$225,183	$232,910
College of medicine	46,408	48,543
Subtotal, U of A	*271,591*	*281,453*
Arizona State U, Tempe	209,999	216,693
East campus	1,843	5,024
West campus	33,439	34,354
Subtotal, ASU	*245,281*	*256,071*
Northern Arizona University	86,473	90,922
Board of Regents and WICHE	5,979	6,207
Subtotal, U's	*609,324*	*634,653*
State aid to comm colls	87,469	95,326
Community College Board	809	1,783
Subtotal, CC's	*88,278*	*97,109*
Total	**$697,602**	**$731,762**

ARKANSAS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Arkansas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
U of Arkansas System		
Fayetteville campus	$77,633	$76,473
Medical sciences	64,804	64,655
Ag experiment stations	21,792	23,531
Coop extension service	18,665	19,181
Archeological survey	1,229	1,233
Little Rock campus	40,637	40,539
Pine Bluff campus	15,281	15,261
Monticello campus	8,735	8,717
System administration	1,946	1,955
Subtotal, U of A	*250,722*	*251,545*
Arkansas State U	37,390	37,262
Beebe branch	7,218	7,167
Mountain Home branch	1,114	1,095
Subtotal, ASU	*45,722*	*45,524*
Southern Arkansas U	10,381	10,332
Technical branch	4,236	4,190
Subtotal, SAU	*14,617*	*14,522*
U of Central Arkansas	33,352	33,100
Arkansas Tech U	15,541	15,440
Henderson State U	13,513	13,410
Community Colleges*	44,459	43,844
Technical Colleges**	14,068	13,993
Corporate Tax	9,021	8,740
Subtotal, T C's	*23,089*	*22,733*
So Regional Education Boards	150	153
Dental & vet aid	1,303	1,216
Other dental, vet, optometry	789	643
State scholarship aid (SSIG)	3,432	3,400
Dependents & survivors scholar	55	70
Other state scholarships	9,231	14,107
Other appropriations+	3,643	12,760
Total	**$459,618**	**$472,467**

*Now includes appropriations formerly reported as the El Dorado branch of Southern Arkansas U and as three technical colleges.

**Caution to those using this data: because of reorganization, the figures for technical and community colleges will not be comparable to those reported before FY1992-93.

+This line contains the unallocated productivity fund to be distributed to institutions in the third quarter of FY1996-97.

CALIFORNIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in California (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of California		
Los Angeles		
Berkeley		
Davis		
San Diego		
San Francisco		
Irvine		
Santa Barbara		
Riverside		
Santa Cruz		
System administration		
University-wide & special items		
Subtotal, U of C	*$1,917,744*	*$2,041,821*
California State University		
San Diego		
Long Beach		
San Jose		
Northridge		
San Luis Obispo		
San Francisco		
Sacramento		
Fresno		
Los Angeles		
Pomona		
Fullerton		
Chico		
Hayward		
Humboldt		
Dominguez Hills		
San Bernardino		
Sonoma		
Bakersfield		
Stanislaus		
San Marcos		
California Maritime Academy*		
International programs		
Systemwide offices		
Compensation		
Subtotal, CSU	*1,673,790*	*1,775,940*

(Continued from the previous column)

Community Colleges		
Apportionments		
Programs		
Reforms & Reorganization		
Extended opportunity		
Handicapped student svcs		
Deferred maintenance		
Assist new colleges		
Board of Governors		
Subtotal, CC's	*1,343,887*	*1,722,203*
Hastings College of Law	12,012	12,287
Student Aid Commission	240,716	262,050
Postsecondary Education Comm	2,564	2,679
Total	**$5,190,713**	**$5,816,980**

*Beginning with FY1995-96, the California Maritime Academy became the 22nd campus of the California State University System.

COLORADO

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Colorado (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Colorado	$162,858	$171,042
Health Sciences Center*	2,156	3,170
Subtotal, U of C	*165,014*	*174,212*
State Board of Agriculture	97,497	125,809
Ag experiment station**	8,351	-
Ag extension service**	7,776	-
Forest service**	3,595	-
Subtotal, St Bd of Ag	*117,219*	*125,809*
U of Northern Colorado	33,630	34,889
Colorado School of Mines	14,088	15,416
Trustees of State Colleges	60,115	63,555
State Board for Comm Colls & Occupational Education		
State Community Colleges***	82,881	91,610
Local District Colleges	16,062	16,853
Occupational education	28,770	29,820
Subtotal, SBCCOE	*127,713*	*138,283*
Auraria Higher Ed Center		
Council on the Arts	1,691	1,791
State Historical Society	1,832	1,961
Colorado advanced technology	3,572	3,552
Commission on Higher Education	1,750	1,766
Student aid	52,772	57,320
Vet and Ntl Guard tuition+	15	15
Other	467	476
Subtotal, CHE	*55,004*	*59,587*
Total	**$579,878**	**$619,055**

*Increase due to the Colorado Child Health Plan funded from cash funds in FY1995-96.
**Appropriations for SBA agencies were transferred to the governing board line for FY1996-97.
***FY1996-97 amount includes $3,600,000 for Community College salaries appropriated to the CHE line in FY1995-96.
+National Guard Tuition Assistance transferred to another department.

CONNECTICUT

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Connecticut (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Connecticut	$139,121	$144,810
Health center	56,690	58,994
Subtotal, U of C	*195,811*	*203,804*
State Universities		
Southern	33,735	35,514
Central	33,367	35,110
Eastern	14,557	15,486
Western	16,989	17,660
Central office	2,225	2,308
Subtotal, SU's	*100,873*	*106,078*
Community/Technical Colleges	89,720	91,082
Department of Higher Education*	3,629	3,535
Payment to others	19,885	20,183
Brd for State Acad Awards*	701	797
Fringe benefits (est)	117,146	113,298
Total	**$527,765**	**$538,777**

*The Board for State Academic Awards is an external degree college.

DELAWARE

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in Delaware (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
University of Delaware	73,027	$75,367
Scholarships & financial aid	4,992	5,401
State geologist	1,078	1,141
Sea grant	387	395
Subtotal, U of D	*79,484*	*82,304*
Delaware State College	22,057	23,045
Institute of Med Ed & Research	1,651	1,650
Institute of Veterinary Med Ed	-	40
Institute of Dent Ed/Research	100	107
Technical & Community Colleges	37,868	39,410
Higher Ed Commission	1,892	1,915
Total	**$143,052**	**$148,471**

FLORIDA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Florida (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
State University System		
University of Florida	$183,380	$201,231
Health center	93,190	90,211
Inst of Food & Ag Science	104,358	98,346
Subtotal, U of F	*380,928*	*389,788*
University of South Florida	140,665	150,690
Medical center	48,309	49,127
Subtotal, U of SF	*188,974*	*199,817*
Florida State University	156,120	166,816
Florida International U	90,304	112,728
U of Central Florida	86,662	97,133
Florida Atlantic U	65,475	80,466
Florida A&M University	54,535	57,770
U of West Florida	35,138	37,041
U of North Florida	34,927	37,852
System reserve	16,147	30,753
Florida Gulf Coast	9,018	21,646
Board of Regents	9,402	9,428
SREB	178	145
Challenge Grants	15,050	25,295
Subtotal, B of R	*24,630*	*34,868*
Subtotal, St U System,	*1,142,858*	*1,266,678*
Student Financial Assistance	89,583	89,583
Postsecondary Ed Plan Comm	844	908
Private Institutions		
University of Miami		
Medical school*	13,645	13,645
Nursing School	631	631
Med training sim lab*	1,500	1,500
Spinal Cord*	500	500
Other	1,473	2,382

(Continued from the previous column)

Subtotal, U of M	*17,749*	*18,658*
Barry U, social work, nursing	494	494
Bethune-Cookman	569	569
Comm hospital ed program*	5,162	5,162
Edward Waters Upgrade	210	210
Florida Inst Tech Science	488	488
Florida Southern University	123	123
Nova University	831	831
NSU Osteopathic Med*	3,204	3,842
NSU rural unmet needs*	125	125
Tuition asst, pvt institutions	19,852	28,852
Other assistance	2,126	4,126
Subtotal, Private	*50,933*	*63,480*
State aid to community coll	542,883	592,324
State Board of Comm Coll	3,816	3,936
Subtotal, CC's	*546,699*	*596,260*
Total	**$1,830,917**	**$2,016,909**

*In FY1997, assigned to the Board of Regents Office. These sums have not been included in the subtotal for the BoR.

GEORGIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Georgia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Georgia	$250,502	$269,704
Ag Experiment Station	36,494	38,298
Coop Extension Service	29,983	31,525
Vet Med Experiment Station	2,782	2,888
Skidaway Inst Oceanography	1,532	1,562
Marine Extension Service	1,355	1,369
Marine Institute	989	977
Vet Med Teaching Hospital	513	528
Minority Business Entrpse	995	1,276
Forest research	363	388
Athens/Tifton Vet Labs	121	129
Subtotal, U of G	*325,629*	*348,644*
Medical College of Georgia	85,063	89,542
Talmadge Memorial Hospital	31,891	33,150
Joint Board Fam Practice	23,746	24,236
Student Educ Enrich Prog*	364	360
Subtotal, MC of G	*141,064*	*147,288*
Georgia Institute of Tech	119,780	126,907
Georgia Tech Research Institute	11,249	10,972
Education Ext Services	581	568
Advanced Tech Dev Ctr	1,979	2,062
Agricultural Research	1,558	1,489
Center for Rehabilitation Tech	1,020	1,005
Subtotal, GIT	*136,167*	*143,003*
Georgia State University	122,482	129,888
Georgia Southern College	55,140	57,294
Valdosta State University	33,287	36,719
Senior Colleges -		
Kennesaw College	32,919	34,076
West Georgia College	27,750	30,533
Georgia College	20,333	21,599
Columbus College	19,168	24,591
Southern College of Tech	16,500	16,929
Augusta College	17,991	19,167
Fort Valley State College	15,304	16,191
Armstrong State College	17,660	18,723
Savannah State College	14,660	16,047
Albany State College	14,248	15,068
North Georgia College	12,447	13,568
Clayton State College	13,150	14,443
Georgia Southwestern Coll	10,389	11,009
Subtotal, SC's	*232,519*	*251,944*

(Continued from previous column)

Junior Colleges		
DeKalb College	38,168	40,540
Macon College	11,747	11,461
Abraham Baldwin Ag College	9,917	10,119
Gainesville College	8,217	8,841
Middle Georgia College	7,815	8,390
Darton College	8,671	9,411
Floyd College	8,006	8,777
Dalton College	7,222	7,716
Atlanta Metro College	5,789	6,300
Brunswick College	5,737	6,019
South Georgia College	5,204	5,212
Gordon College	6,382	6,792
Bainbridge College	3,406	3,824
Waycross College	2,821	3,180
East Georgia College	2,499	2,792
Subtotal, JC's	*131,601*	*139,374*
Regents of University System	6,295	6,937
SREB payments	892	148
Medical scholarships	1,348	1,358
Regents opportunity grants	600	600
Regents scholarships	200	200
Information Technology	5,050	7,192
Georgia Military College	1,035	1,123
Public Telecommunications	14,227	14,830
Research consorium	5,000	6,645
Subtotal, R of US	*34,647*	*39,033*
Unallocated reserve	10,376	9,379
Total	**$1,222,912**	**$1,302,566**

*Beginning FY1995-96, the Special Desegregation Program has been renamed the Student Education Enrichment Program.

HAWAII

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Hawaii (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Hawaii		
University of Hawaii, Manoa	$169,665	$177,965
School of medicine	14,247	13,419
School of nursing	3,400	3,351
Ag experiment station	10,285	9,534
Coop extension service	5,656	5,624
Subtotal, U of H, M	*203,253*	*209,893*
University of Hawaii, Hilo	20,484	22,719
University of Hawaii at West Oahu	2,431	2,554
Community Colleges	75,191	70,555
Systemwide support	22,588	24,497
Subtotal, U of H	*323,947*	*330,218*
WICHE	1,000	999
Fringe benefits (est)	74,294	74,294
Less tuition and other revenues	(40,833)	(54,384)
Total	**$358,408**	**$351,127**

IDAHO

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Idaho (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Idaho	$63,424	$65,635
Ag research & coop ext*	18,886	19,893
WAMI medical education	2,353	2,468
WOI veterinary medicine	1,188	1,248
Forestry research	459	474
Geological survey	605	647
Subtotal, U of I	*86,915*	*90,365*
Boise State University	50,606	53,917
Idaho State University	43,450	46,898
Idaho Dental Ed Prog	496	506
Museum of Natural History	442	452
Subtotal, ISU	*44,388*	*47,856*
Lewis-Clark State College	8,313	8,737
Competitive Research	2,119	3,925
Small Business Centers	235	247
Council for Economic Education	54	54
Community College support	10,997	11,759
Vocational education**	24,669	26,412
State Board of Education	930	997
Scholarships and grants	2,003	2,083
Medical education — WICHE	1,304	1,386
Family Practice Residency+		
Total	**$232,533**	**$247,738**

*Ag Research and Coop Extension Service budget was reduced by negative supplemental appropriation of $735,900 during the 1995 legislative session.

**Added are $600,000 in technology funds appropriated in a separate bill for FY1995. For FY1996, $1,390,000 in technology funds were added for matching EDA grants to BSU and ISU.

+For FY1996, there was a holdback of $6,850 each for Family Practice Residency Boise and Pocatello.

ILLINOIS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Illinois (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Illinois		
Urbana/Champaign	$290,604	$307,853
Chicago	311,203	330,044
Springfield*	20,050	21,642
University admin	42,613	40,398
Subtotal, U of I	*664,470*	*699,937*
Southern Illinois University		
Carbondale	139,561	147,549
Edwardsville	57,825	60,175
University admin	1,991	1,918
Subtotal, SIU	*199,377*	*209,642*
Northern Illinois University	97,580	102,552
Illinois State University	74,898	79,335
Western Illinois University	51,259	54,456
Eastern Illinois University	40,338	43,465
Northeastern Illinois Univ	35,020	36,848
Chicago State University	30,079	32,544
Governors State University	20,346	22,199
Board of Governors Office	2,166	-
Board of Regents Office	1,286	-
Subtotal, Public Universities	*1,216,819*	*1,280,978*
State aid - Community Colleges	279,940	301,756
Board office	1,709	1,840
Subtotal, CC's	*281,649*	*303,596*
IL Student Assist Comm		
Scholarships and grants	283,920	304,024
Administration	4,841	5,003
Subtotal, ISAC	*288,761*	*309,027*
Board of Higher Education	2,328	2,497
Grant programs**	56,203	60,895
Subtotal, IBHE	*58,531*	*63,392*
U's civil service merit board	1,008	1,187
Other appropriations		
Vets/MIA depend scholarships	489	489
Health, life insurance (est)	125,994	156,288
Worker & unemployment ins	8,037	7,230
Tech trans & innov grants	422	562
Small business dev centers	623	395
Agriculture research	3,000	6,000
Excellence in Academic Med	-	3,400
Subtotal, Other	*138,565*	*174,364*
Total	**$1,985,333**	**$2,132,544**

*Appropriations for the University of Illinois at Springfield/ Sangamon State University for years prior to FY1996 were made to Board of Regents.

**Includes (in thousands):

Grants to Privates	18,170	18,715
Health Ed Grants	19,575	20,511
Instit'l Grants (to programs)	18,458	21,669

INDIANA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in Indiana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
Indiana University		
Bloomington	$152,016	$159,006
IUPUI — Indianapolis	60,437	63,088
Health Divisions	80,545	84,652
Family Practice	2,412	2,412
Regional campuses		
Northwest	14,915	15,613
South Bend	15,973	16,979
Southeast	11,986	12,683
Kokomo	8,327	8,918
East	5,601	6,037
Higher ed telecommunications	5,446	5,739
Developmental Training Center	2,156	2,263
Chemical test training	558	586
Optometry education	29	2
University-wide initiatives	-	2,770
Geological Survey	2,631	2,763
Subtotal, IU	*363,032*	*383,511*
Purdue University		
West Lafayette	182,555	191,942
IUPU-Fort Wayne	23,874	25,051
Regional campuses		
Calumet	20,193	21,252
North Central	6,765	7,437
Statewide Tech Programs	4,529	4,604
County extension service	3,816	4,007
Ag experiment station	2,856	2,998
Animal Disease Diagnosis Lab	3,661	3,819
Crop production research ctr	57	60
Valparaiso nursing	89	93
Agricultural Extsn/Research	3,301	3,462
Subtotal, PU	*251,696*	*264,725*
Ball State U	103,809	108,813
Indiana State U	65,080	68,096
U of Southern Indiana	18,983	19,924
Vincennes U	25,741	26,963
Indiana Voc Tech Coll	66,010	69,397
Commission for Higher Education	1,285	1,351
Coll placement assessment ctr	820	861
Student Assistance Commission	74,995	82,676
Program start-up fund*	3,413	3,452
Library Automation	150	150
Distance Education	714	729
Total	**$975,728**	**$1,030,648**

*For FY1996 and FY1997, initiatives include Project Start-Up Fund, Aviation Tech Center Lease, Core 40, and Midwest Commission.

IOWA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Iowa (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Iowa	$201,437	$212,360
Psychiatric hospital	7,214	7,441
Hospital school	5,915	6,181
Oakdale campus	2,887	2,959
Family practice med training	2,060	2,139
Other	3,194	3,318
Subtotal, U of I	*222,707*	*234,398*
Iowa State University	159,429	167,834
Ag and home ec exper stat	31,728	32,769
Cooperative ext service	19,069	19,976
Livestock research	276	280
Other	5,998	6,375
Subtotal, ISU	*216,500*	*227,234*
University of Northern Iowa	71,674	76,105
Board of Regents Office	1,134	1,179
Tri-State Graduate Center	74	77
Quad Cities Grad Center	154	158
SW Iowa Resource Center	74	106
Other	11	12
Subtotal, BOR Office	*1,447*	*1,532*
Subtotal, Regents Programs	*512,328*	*539,269*
Area Colleges	118,471	125,871
College Aid Commission	329	318
Pvt college tuition grants*	35,670	38,665
State scholarships**	475	475
Voc-tech tuition grants	1,425	1,608
University of Osteopathy*	379	379
College work study**	3,276	3,124
Grad Student Assistance	72	-
Iowa Grants**	1,647	1,531
Subtotal, CAC	*43,273*	*46,100*
Total	**$674,072**	**$711,240**

*Support for private institutions only.
**Portions of these programs are appropriated to private colleges.

KANSAS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Kansas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Kansas	$108,061	$109,317
Medical center	82,439	83,785
Subtotal, U of K	*190,500*	*193,102*
Kansas State University	119,824	121,711
Veterinary medical center	8,179	8,433
College of Technology	4,408	4,471
Subtotal, KSU	*132,411*	*134,615*
Wichita State University	53,639	53,391
Pittsburg State University	25,351	25,615
Emporia State University	24,600	24,824
Fort Hays State University	25,048	25,025
Board of Regents	12,178	13,140
Subtotal, Regents System	*463,727*	*469,712*
Aid to Washburn University	7,045	7,168
Aid to community colleges	53,626	54,162
Total	**$524,398**	**$531,042**

KENTUCKY

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Kentucky (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Kentucky	$110,785	$247,908
Medical Center*	72,745	-
Ag Experiment Station*	55,788	-
UK Community Colleges	64,885	71,126
Subtotal, U of K	*304,203*	*319,034*
University of Louisville	75,222	135,765
Medical Center*	55,979	-
Subtotal, U of L	*131,201*	*135,765*
Eastern Kentucky U	50,125	52,151
Western Kentucky U	48,761	50,319
Murray State U	36,416	37,945
Morehead State U	29,830	31,015
Northern Kentucky U	25,390	26,345
Kentucky State U	16,563	17,183
Ky Higher Ed Assist Authority	27,169	28,505
Council on Higher Ed	5,498	6,193
EPSCoR	2,227	2,200
Total	**$677,383**	**$706,655**

* For FY1996-97, the appropriations for the medical centers and agriculture are included in the amounts reported for the respective main campuses.

LOUISIANA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in Louisiana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
LA State University System		
Baton Rouge	$108,843	$116,551
Medical center	61,466	71,396
Ctr for Ag Sci & Rural Devel	55,898	58,037
Veterinary medicine	12,700	13,621
Law center	4,625	4,931
New Orleans campus	34,194	38,044
Shreveport campus	8,952	9,844
Alexandria campus	4,829	5,214
Eunice campus	4,114	4,439
System Board	1,546	1,504
Pennington Biomed Res Center	5,000	4,978
Subtotal, LSU	*302,167*	*328,559*
Board of Trustees System		
U of Southwestern LA	41,214	45,058
Louisiana Tech U	30,280	32,800
Northeast LA U	29,564	32,091
Southeastern LA U	27,389	30,239
Northwestern State U	19,864	21,399
McNeese State U	18,270	20,174
Grambling State U	18,567	21,540
Nicholls State U	17,368	18,845
Delgado Comm College	18,766	20,189
Nunez Comm College	3,744	3,525
System Board	2,313	894
Subtotal, Bd of T	*227,339*	*246,754*
Southern University System		
Baton Rouge	37,836	41,514
New Orleans	9,367	10,104
Shreveport	4,235	4,510
System Board	4,094	4,103
Subtotal, SUS	*55,532*	*60,231*
Baton Rouge Comm College*	-	1,506
LA Univ Marine Consortium	1,793	1,837
Board of Regents-admin	2,682	2,331
Louisiana Library Network	1,085	1,440
Aid to Private Schools	3,260	3,246
Total	**$593,858**	**$645,904**

*New community college in FY1996-97.

MAINE

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Maine (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Maine System	$132,643	$135,104
Maine Public Broadcasting Corp.	2,230	2,230
Maine Tech College System	28,770	29,675
Maine Maritime Academy	6,505	6,570
Grant/loan/scholarships	1,018	1,018
Student Incentive scholarships	5,162	5,153
Other scholarships	2,863	2,863
Total	**$179,191**	**$182,613**

MARYLAND

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Maryland (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Maryland		
College Park	$240,698	$244,670
Baltimore City	102,900	105,941
Towson State University	45,471	46,688
Baltimore County	44,648	45,266
Frostburg State College	19,330	19,637
Salisbury State College	19,828	20,190
University of Baltimore	18,838	19,148
Eastern Shore	15,591	16,141
Bowie State College	13,351	14,091
Coppin State College	13,014	13,560
University College*	-	3,865
Ctr, environ & estuarine	8,190	8,322
Biotech & sea grant	15,089	16,678
System administration	6,305	6,905
Subtotal, U of MD	*563,253*	*581,102*
Morgan State University	32,704	34,259
St. Mary's Coll of Maryland	11,301	11,768
State scholarship board	37,557	44,325
MD Higher Education Commission	9,711	8,952
Aid to private higher ed	28,419	31,086
Aid to community colleges	119,155	121,336
Baltimore City Comm. Coll.	16,591	17,212
Subtotal, Community Colleges	*135,746*	*138,548*
Total	**$818,691**	**$850,040**

*UM University College does not normally receive General Funds.

MASSACHUSETTS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Massachusetts (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Massachusetts		
Amherst	$171,590	$184,002
Boston	63,345	67,504
Lowell	54,953	58,170
Dartmouth	35,562	37,664
Worchester	27,270	29,563
Institute for Gov Services	866	897
Health & Welfare Pool	2,302	2,622
President's office reserve	-	207
Toxics Use Reduction Institute	1,763	1,763
Subtotal, U of M	*357,651*	*382,392*
State Colleges		
Salem	23,828	24,258
Bridgewater	22,729	23,259
Fitchburg	18,731	19,103
Worcester	15,292	15,636
Westfield	14,776	15,070
Framingham	15,656	15,957
Mass Maritime	8,503	8,729
North Adams	10,411	10,652
Mass College of Art	9,650	9,922
Health & Welfare — S C's	1,000	1,078
Subtotal, SC's	*140,576*	*143,664*
Community Colleges-Bd of Regents		
Springfield	16,537	17,491
Massasoit	14,096	15,447
North Shore	14,094	15,370
Northern Essex	12,125	13,342
Bunker Hill	11,324	12,961
Holyoke	10,953	12,109
Middlesex	12,229	13,440
Bristol	9,250	10,204
Quinsigamond	8,852	9,720
Roxbury	9,320	10,064
Berkshire	6,982	7,948
Mass Bay	8,150	9,023
Cape Cod	7,330	8,083
Mt Wachusett	7,161	8,156
Greenfield	6,312	6,969
Health & Welfare - CC's	1,181	1,246
Subtotal, CC's	*155,896*	*171,573*

(Continued from the previous column)

Board of Higher Education	3,220	3,265
Student financial aid	66,718	67,734
Matching student aid	1,569	1,569
Tufts Veterinary Medicine	4,450	4,525
Fringe benefits	185,562	194,617
Collective bargaining — Ed needs	6,366	3,382
Other — Compact for education	60	60
Campus performance grants	-	3,800
Endowment incentive grants	-	11,000
Less tuition revenue*	(150,807)	(143,318)
Subtotal, Other	*117,138*	*146,634*
Total	**$771,261**	**$844,263**

*Tuition revenue for state-supported programs is remitted to the Commonwealth.

MICHIGAN

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Michigan (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Michigan		
Ann Arbor	$288,747	$301,907
Dearborn campus	19,826	22,182
Flint campus	17,917	18,904
Subtotal, U of M	*326,490*	*342,993*
Michigan State University	255,674	267,661
Ag experiment station	27,437	28,535
Cooperative extension	23,631	24,576
Subtotal, MSU	*306,742*	*320,772*
Wayne State University	205,178	214,356
Western Michigan University	97,640	103,764
Eastern Michigan University	69,968	73,195
Central Michigan University	64,070	67,820
Ferris State University	44,315	46,693
Michigan Tech University	43,113	45,823
Northern Michigan University	42,118	44,166
Oakland University	38,267	40,186
Grand Valley State University	37,205	42,772
Saginaw Valley State U	18,490	21,372
Lake Superior State University	11,260	11,986
Supportive Services	1,775	1,845
Others	1,137	1,182
Total, U's	*1,307,768*	*1,378,925*
Scholarships and Grants		
Competitive scholarships	30,563	31,427
Private Tuition grants	53,541	56,218
Private Dental grants	4,167	4,375
Private General degree	4,788	5,028
Private Allied health	771	810
Indian tuition	1,998	-
Michigan Work-study	6,611	6,942
Part-time students	2,394	2,514
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	1,100	1,500
Congressnl teachers scholars	750	750
Mich Ed Opportunity Grants	1,881	1,975
Midwestern higher ed compact	58	58
Tuition incentive prog/H.S. comp	12,397	6,164
Other	-	3,000
Subtotal, S&G	*121,019*	*120,761*
State aid to comm colleges	253,010	262,187
Less Federal Funds	(5,150)	(5,050)
Total	**$1,676,647**	**$1,756,823**

MINNESOTA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Minnesota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Minnesota*	$395,432	$405,421
Special appropriations	88,478	88,703
Subtotal, U of M	*483,910*	*494,124*
Minnesota State Colleges & Universities**		
State University System		
Community College System		
Technical College System		
Subtotal, MSC&U	*466,220*	*476,227*
Higher Education Services Office***		
State grants to students	95,745	99,945
Tuition reciprocity	4,500	4,500
Work study	8,219	8,219
MINITEX library	2,108	2,108
Other	5,421	5,571
Subtotal, HESO	*115,993*	*120,343*
Mayo Medical+	825	945
Totals	**$1,066,948**	**$1,091,639**

*Includes campuses at Minneapolis/St. Paul, Duluth, Morris, and Crookston, as well as medical, agriculture and other programs.

**Includes state universities, community colleges and technical colleges.

***Formerly the Higher Education Coordinating Board.

+ Private institution.

MISSISSIPPI

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in Mississippi (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
U of Mississippi	$52,212	$52,355
Medical Center	104,399	108,248
Pharmaceutical research	4,343	4,543
Off-campus centers	914	1,030
Mineral resources institute	535	535
Law research institute	463	463
Subtotal, U of M	*162,866*	*167,174*
Mississippi State U	65,576	62,634
Ag & forest experiment sta	18,746	18,746
Coop extension	17,907	17,907
Coll of veterinary med	9,195	9,230
State chemical lab	1,342	1,442
Forest/Wildlife Research Ctr	4,711	4,711
Off-campus centers	1,455	1,421
Water resources institute	131	131
Subtotal, MSU	*119,063*	*116,222*
U of Southern Mississippi	56,436	56,582
Off-campus centers	3,974	3,956
Gulf Coast Research Lab	3,428	3,398
Subtotal, U of SM	*63,838*	*63,936*
Jackson State U	26,660	28,501
Delta State U	16,563	16,749
Alcorn State U	17,995	18,467
Miss U for Women	12,140	12,030
Miss Valley State U	10,292	10,147
Vocational education	58,785	61,950
Junior Colleges	134,314	134,041
Board of Community Colleges	6,896	6,921
Universities Research Center	3,404	3,384
Board of Trustees	4,399	2,830
Student financial aid	22,078	26,648
Totals	**$659,293**	**$669,000**

MISSOURI

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Missouri (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Missouri System	$335,541	$353,280
Operation of: Columbia, Kansas City, Rolla, St. Louis campuses		
Health related:		
Hospital and clinics	8,618	8,877
Ellis Fischel Cancer Ctr	4,091	4,203
Alzheimer's research	224	231
MO Inst of Mental Health	2,272	2,338
Renal disease treat prog	3,999	4,101
Subtotal, U of M	*354,745*	*373,030*
State Universities and Colleges		
Southwest Missouri State U	61,670	68,560
Central Missouri State U	44,724	47,083
Southeast Missouri State U	36,892	38,936
Northeast Missouri State U	32,671	34,802
Northwest Missouri State U	21,672	22,907
Missouri Western State Coll	15,403	17,060
Missouri Southern State Coll	15,323	17,076
Lincoln University	12,560	13,348
Harris-Stowe State College	6,862	7,229
Subtotal, U and C's	*247,777*	*267,001*
Aid to Public Junior Colleges	95,702	107,467
Grant and scholarship programs	22,441	26,100
Higher Education Coord Board	1,410	1,496
Total	**$722,075**	**$775,094**

Fund Sources: General Revenue, Lottery Proceeds Fund, and Gaming Proceeds for Education.

MONTANA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Montana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Montana-Missoula	$26,692	$28,517
UM Coll of Tech-Missoula	2,278	2,386
Montana Tech	7,341	7,461
Montana Tech Division of Tech	1,343	1,296
Western Montana College	3,723	3,716
UM-Helena Coll of Tech	1,813	1,646
Forestry experiment station	734	757
Bureau of Mines	1,342	1,377
Subtotal, U of M	*45,266*	*47,156*
Montana State University-Bozeman	34,867	36,030
MSU-Billings	10,639	10,991
MSU-Billings Coll of Tech	1,488	1,559
MSU-Northern	6,172	5,844
MSU-Great Falls Coll of Tech	2,375	2,360
Ag experiment station	7,323	7,643
Coop extension service	2,893	3,050
Fire Service Training School	257	262
Subtotal, MSU	*66,014*	*67,739*
Board of Regents	33	33
Commissioner of Higher Education	1,105	1,121
Student assistance	5,358	5,382
Community colleges	4,869	4,982
Total	**$122,645**	**$126,413**

NEBRASKA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Nebraska (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Nebraska		
Lincoln	$150,017	$162,913
Medical center	71,376	76,289
Omaha	40,019	42,279
Kearney	21,982	25,095
System office	35,513	25,777
Subtotal, U of N	*318,907*	*332,353*
State Colleges		
Wayne	11,010	11,527
Chadron	9,818	10,204
Peru	5,275	5,503
System office	511	573
Subtotal, SC's	*26,614*	*27,807*
Technical Community Colleges	36,530	37,694
Coordinating Commission	899	914
Student Aid	2,658	2,982
Total	**$385,608**	**$401,750**

NEVADA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in Nevada (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
U of Nevada, Reno	$59,279	$58,909
School of medicine	12,997	13,573
Ag experiment station	4,811	5,034
Coop extension service	4,301	4,573
Intercollegiate athletics	1,210	1,273
Statewide programs	4,121	4,289
Subtotal, U of N, R	*86,719*	*87,651*
U of Nevada, Las Vegas	64,287	68,797
Statewide programs	526	546
Intercollegiate athletics	1,270	1,335
Subtotal, U of N, LV	*66,083*	*70,678*
Community College Division		
Comm Coll of Southern Nev*	25,810	28,126
Truckee Meadows	15,053	15,963
Western Nevada	9,111	9,557
Great Basin College**	5,543	5,842
Subtotal, CC's	*55,517*	*59,488*
Business Center North	1,387	1,456
Business Center South	1,186	1,250
System computing center	8,247	8,550
Desert Research Institute	2,139	2,219
University Press	532	555
National Direct Student Loan	74	74
System administration	2,067	2,143
Special Projects	192	192
Total	**$224,143**	**$234,256**

*Formerly called Clark County Community College
**Formerly called Northern Nevada Community College

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in New Hampshire (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
U of New Hampshire, Durham	$35,713	$35,713
Ag experiment station	3,013	3,013
Cooperative ext service	2,360	2,360
Extension work, counties	1,083	1,083
Consulting center	143	143
Marine research & devel	768	768
New Hampshire Public TV	1,924	1,924
Subtotal, UNH, Durham	*45,004*	*45,004*
U of NH, Manchester	1,349	1,349
Keene State College	8,230	8,230
Plymouth State College	8,430	8,430
College of Lifelong Learning	987	987
Subtotal, U System of NH	*64,000*	*64,000*
Postsecondary Ed Commission	270	277
Incentive program	560	572
Veterinary grant program	140	135
Dartmouth med grant program	170	170
NE Board of Higher Ed	102	104
Nurses leveraged grants	31	31
Nurses scholarship grants	31	32
War orphans scholarships	9	10
Leveraged incentive grants	305	320
Subtotal, PSEC	*1,618*	*1,651*
Postsecondary Tech Ed System	2,471	2,812
NH Technical Institute	4,831	4,996
Technical Colleges:		
Manchester*/Stratham	2,474	3,269
Claremont*/Nashua	1,770	3,408
Berlin*/Laconia	1,690	2,853
Nashua**	1,818	-
Stratham**	1,298	-
Laconia**	1,215	-
Subtotal, PTES	*17,567*	*17,338*
Total	**$83,185**	**$82,989**

*Individual technical college funding indicated through FY1995-96.
**Technical colleges have combined and are so budgeted in FY1996-97.

NEW JERSEY

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in New Jersey (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
Rutgers, State U of New Jersey	$258,746	$262,868
Ag experiment station	22,650	22,642
Subtotal, Rutgers	*281,396*	*285,510*
U of Medical & Dental of NJ	192,209	198,747
NJ Institute of Technology	44,883	46,136
State Colleges		
Montclair	39,900	40,713
Paterson	35,168	35,704
College of New Jersey*	32,961	33,085
Kean	31,616	32,044
Rowan College of New Jersey	32,777	33,128
Jersey City	27,896	28,330
Stockton	19,023	19,321
Ramapo	17,272	17,490
Thomas Edison	4,725	5,409
Subtotal, SC's	*241,338*	*245,224*
Health-related programs		
Private dental school aid	1,600	1,600
School of nursing aid	316	-
Vet med ed program	1,337	1,337
Institute of Medical Res.	850	850
Subtotal, H-R	*4,103*	*3,787*
Other support programs		
Scholarly Chairs	575	675
Special student populations	1,724	1,705
Other academic support	565	376
Urban/minority programs	4,400	4,200
Subtotal, Other	*7,264*	*6,956*
Student aid	153,911	179,486
Commission Higher Education	3,630	3,535
Fringe benefits (est)	299,576	308,786
Aid to county colleges	102,886	100,186
Aid to private univ & coll	21,120	18,974
Total	**$1,352,316**	**$1,397,327**

*Formerly Trenton

NEW MEXICO

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in New Mexico (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of New Mexico	$121,602	$126,528
Medical school	31,380	32,701
Cancer center	1,797	1,921
Medical-related programs	12,835	13,658
Medical investigator	2,291	2,328
Gallup branch	5,518	6,591
Los Alamos branch	1,403	1,462
Valencia branch	2,682	2,802
Subtotal, U of NM	*179,508*	*187,991*
New Mexico State U	80,268	83,711
Ag experiment station	9,597	9,810
Ag extension service	6,967	7,282
St Dept of Agriculture	5,922	5,786
Research Center	400	407
Alamogordo branch	4,554	4,695
Carlsbad branch	3,050	2,674
Dona Ana branch	6,332	6,759
Grants branch	1,668	1,861
Subtotal, NMSU	*118,758*	*122,985*
Eastern New Mexico U	21,381	22,126
Roswell branch	6,357	7,226
Subtotal, ENMU	*27,738*	*29,352*
NM Inst of Mining & Tech	16,005	17,032
State Bureau of Mines	3,453	3,509
Research Center	2,507	2,573
Subtotal, NMIMT	*21,965*	*23,114*
NM Highlands U	16,961	17,919
Western New Mexico U	12,074	12,881
Community Colleges		
Clovis branch	6,192	6,691
New Mexico Junior College	4,325	5,694
Northern New Mexico CC	5,801	6,337
Santa Fe CC	5,676	5,755
San Juan College	5,931	6,885
Subtotal, CC's	*27,925*	*31,362*
Technical-Vocational Inst	26,965	27,583
Luna Area Vocational School	5,295	5,344
Tucumcari Area Voc School	1,855	1,888
Subtotal, Voc-Tech	*34,115*	*34,815*
NM School for the Deaf	1,581	1,951
NM Military Institute	1,257	1,689
Commission on Higher Education	1,680	1,404
WICHE	78	79
Student Financial Aid	18,261	17,113
Student exhange grants	2,164	2,126
Other	2,597	2,609
Subtotal, CHE	*24,780*	*23,331*
Total	**$466,662**	**$487,390**

NEW YORK

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in New York (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
State University of New York (SUNY)		
University Centers		
Stony Brook	$179,202	$172,423
Buffalo	222,396	214,172
Albany	99,247	94,824
Binghamton	76,995	74,270
Subtotal, U Ctrs	*577,840*	*555,689*
Medical Centers		
Downstate (NYC)	63,048	60,662
Upstate (Syracuse)	43,536	41,947
Subtotal, Med Ctrs	*106,584*	*102,609*
Colleges of Arts & Science		
Buffalo	52,137	49,741
Brockport	38,377	37,680
Oswego	38,696	37,513
New Paltz	34,862	33,660
Oneonta	29,705	28,321
Cortland	30,822	29,312
Plattsburgh	29,366	28,235
Geneseo	27,961	27,010
Fredonia	27,725	26,689
Potsdam	25,194	23,807
Purchase	24,607	23,904
Old Westbury	19,414	18,411
Subtotal, C's of A&S	*378,866*	*364,283*
Statutory Colleges		
Land-Grant at Cornell	125,144	119,637
Ceramics at Alfred U	8,263	7,872
Subtotal, Statutory C's	*133,407*	*127,509*
Specialized Colleges		
Environment Sci & Forest	24,773	23,940
Empire State	20,006	19,310
College of Technology	13,956	13,361
Optometry	18,235	17,331
Maritime	9,792	9,038
Subtotal, Specialized C's	*86,762*	*82,980*
Agricultural & Technical Colleges		
Farmingdale	33,858	25,902
Alfred	21,049	19,945
Cobleskill	15,895	14,603
Morrisville	15,634	14,815
Delhi	14,008	12,969
Canton	11,975	10,909
Subtotal, A&TC's	*112,419*	*99,143*
University-wide programs	98,765	138,149
Fringe benefits	415,824	456,800
Cornell land script	35	35
SUNY gross total	*1,910,50*	*1,927,197*
Less student fees, etc.	(761,627)	(775,800)
SUNY net tax fund total	1,148,875	1,151,397
Cornell coop & extension	2,863	2,863

(Continued from previous column)

Community Colleges		
SUNY	284,094	275,331
CUNY	110,086	113,632
Subtotal, CC's	*394,180*	*388,963*
Other Programs		
Aid to CUNY*	572,936	506,655
Tuition assistance	595,830	640,830
Aid to independent colleges	77,200	77,450
Scholarships & fellowships	10,284	8,118
Higher ed services corporation	9,791	7,883
Higher ed administration	2,056	2,200
Aid to native Americans	635	635
Technology initiatives	15,590	15,590
Aid to academic libraries	2,820	2,820
Subtotal, Other	*1,287,142*	*1,262,181*
Total	**$2,833,060**	**$2,805,404**

*In FY1996-97, the decrease in the 'Aid to CUNY' category reflects, in part, a change in the payment schedule whereby the State makes reimbursement payments for the cost of City University of New York (CUNY) senior college operations.

NORTH CAROLINA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in North Carolina (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
University of North Carolina		
UNC at Chapel Hill	$149,841	$162,340
Health affairs	125,185	133,042
Area health education ctrs	38,426	39,320
Subtotal, UNC-CH	*313,452*	*334,702*
UNC Hospitals@Chapel Hill*	44,647	23,662
NC State U at Raleigh	174,798	194,851
Sch of Veterinary Med	19,891	19,721
Ag research service	40,277	42,080
Ag extension service	31,773	33,021
Subtotal, NCSU	*266,739*	*289,673*
East Carolina University	124,068	126,483
UNC at Greensboro	59,627	65,022
Appalachian State University	58,533	60,626
UNC at Charlotte	66,183	69,956
NC Ag & Tech St U	49,112	49,925
Western Carolina University	42,330	43,768
UNC at Wilmington	37,548	39,387
NC Central University	34,524	35,821
Fayetteville State U	23,135	23,637
Winston-Salem State U	19,546	20,142
UNC at Asheville	19,736	20,195
UNC at Pembroke**	18,193	18,877
Elizabeth City State U	18,516	18,175
NC School of the Arts	10,533	11,225
General administration	17,849	35,122
Allocation to institutions	5,966	4,983
Related programs	53,813	59,408
Subtotal, U of NC	*1,284,050*	*1,350,789*
State support of Comm Colls	470,753	497,175
Ed benefits, vets' children	3,910	4,049
Total	**$1,758,713**	**$1,852,013**

*A teaching hospital that is part of the medical complex at Chapel Hill, but administratively separate from UNC-CH. Placement is made here for comparability with similar institutions in other states.

**Formerly Pembroke State University.

NORTH DAKOTA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97 (within the 1995-97 fiscal biennium), in North Dakota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated (1995-97 Biennium) 1995-96(R)	1996-97
U of North Dakota	$39,416	$39,416
Medical center	12,921	12,922
UND Williston	1,936	1,936
UND Lake Region	1,922	1,922
Subtotal, U of ND	*56,195*	*56,196*
North Dakota State U	31,135	31,134
Ag experiment stations	14,099	14,100
Extension division	5,113	5,113
Bottineau branch	1,618	1,617
State forest service	668	668
Subtotal, NDSU	*52,633*	*52,632*
State College of Science	9,727	9,727
Minot State U	9,807	9,807
Dickinson State U	5,394	5,394
Valley City State U	4,572	4,573
Mayville State U	3,443	3,443
Bismarck St Coll (2-yr)	5,638	5,637
Subtotal, All Institutions	*147,409*	*147,409*
Board of Higher Education	1,210	1,211
Student financial assistance	1,416	1,416
Prof Student Exchange	664	663
Pool of funds	210	211
Research EPSCOR	990	990
Subtotal, BHE	*4,490*	*4,491*
Total	**$151,899**	**$151,900**

OHIO

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Ohio (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
Ohio State University	$274,776	$283,975
Clinical teaching-OSU	16,219	16,175
Ag research center	24,786	26,579
Ag cooperative extension	18,868	19,964
Subtotal, OSU	*334,649*	*346,693*
University of Cincinnati	144,772	149,155
Clinical teaching	11,666	12,015
Subtotal, U of C	*156,438*	*161,170*
University of Akron	85,246	87,804
Ohio University	95,741	101,760
Kent State University	77,329	80,107
University of Toledo	76,073	78,473
Bowling Green State U	65,992	67,972
Wright State University	68,642	72,041
Cleveland State University	58,639	60,398
Miami University	53,795	55,408
Youngstown State University	43,682	44,993
Central State University	13,322	13,772
Shawnee State University	13,196	13,060
Medical College of Ohio	31,041	32,209
Northeastern Med College	14,921	15,370
(Continued from the previous column)		
Case Western Reserve*	3,994	3,994
Community Colleges	172,863	183,821
University branches	66,541	70,264
Technical Colleges	55,921	59,213
Need-based aid**	99,168	105,868
Board of Regents	3,401	3,113
Special projects	42,848	44,813
Academic scholarships	5,000	6,000
Student choice grants***	28,320	34,232
Misc health education	12,038	12,375
Total	**$1,678,800**	**$1,754,923**

*Subsidy to this private university for education in medicine.
**Provides aid to students attending independent nonprofit institutions and proprietary schools, as well as to students attending state-assisted colleges and universities.
***Provides aid to students attending independent nonprofit institutions only.

OREGON

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in Oregon (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
University of Oregon	$43,712	$45,508
Oregon Health Sciences U	31,338	32,114
Teaching hospital & clinics	13,940	13,940
Child development and rehab ctr	5,120	5,256
Subtotal, OHSU	*50,398*	*51,310*
Oregon State University	64,452	66,633
Ag experiment station	14,039	14,015
Coop extension service	12,157	12,026
Forest research lab	57	44
Subtotal, OSU	*90,705*	*92,718*
Portland State University	39,878	40,972
Southern Oregon State College	12,478	12,748
Western Oregon State College	12,931	13,293
Oregon Inst of Technology	13,151	13,635
Eastern Oregon State College	9,496	9,733
Centralized activities	9,908	10,269
Ctr for Advanced Tech Educ	2,050	2,105
WICHE	467	482
System-wide initiatives	5,255	5,375
Subtotal, OSSHE	*290,429*	*298,148*
Education Policy and Planning	110	111
State Scholarship Commission	15,064	15,154
Community Colleges	166,289	167,289
Total	**$471,892**	**$480,702**

OKLAHOMA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Oklahoma (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Oklahoma	$87,011	$96,158
Health sciences center	57,716	62,675
Law center	3,754	4,138
Geological survey*	2,032	-
Subtotal, U of O	*150,513*	*162,971*
Oklahoma State University	85,485	92,848
Ag experiment station	15,850	18,537
Ag extension division	15,021	16,341
Coll of veterinary medicine	8,291	9,075
Tech Branch-Okmulgee	11,122	11,937
Tech Branch-Oklahoma City	5,661	6,697
Oklahoma Coll of Osteopathic Med	8,155	9,738
Subtotal, OSU	*149,585*	*165,173*
University of Central Oklahoma	28,488	33,996
Northeastern State University	19,397	23,384
Southwestern Oklahoma State U	15,653	17,112
Cameron University	12,979	15,452
Southeastern Oklahoma State U	11,424	12,513
East Central University	11,562	12,933
Langston University	6,307	8,659
Northwestern Oklahoma State U**	5,316	7,687
Oklahoma Panhandle State U	4,606	5,062
University of Science & Arts of OK	4,572	5,164
Subtotal, 4-Yr U's	*120,304*	*141,962*
2-Year Colleges		
Tulsa Community College***	22,005	24,721
Rose State College	15,192	16,378
Oklahoma City Comm College	11,540	13,451
Northeastern OK A&M College	6,878	7,351
Rogers State College+	6,388	-
Eastern OK State College	4,409	4,833
Northern Oklahoma College	3,804	4,235
Western OK State College	3,409	3,734
Carl Albert State College	3,388	3,824
Connors State College	4,208	4,800
Murray State College	3,195	3,479
Seminole State College++	3,185	3,462
Redlands Community College	2,697	3,190
Subtotal, 2-Yr C's	*90,298*	*93,458*

(Continued from the previous column)

University Center at Tulsa+	8,210	-
Rogers University+		17,409
Ardmore Higher Ed Program	421	469
McCurtain County Higher Ed Program	455	511
Televised Instruction System+++	920	-
Kerr Conference Center	110	110
Jane Brooks School-USAO	30	30
Fire service training	639	639
Civil Rights Compliance	914	614
Scholar-leadership program	224	225
Higher education tuition aid	13,838	16,337
Teacher education assistance	2,018	2,018
Chiropractic ed assistance program	45	45
Prospective teachers scholarships	100	100
Dependent youth & orphans	12	12
Special programs	524	524
Academic Scholar Program	6,705	6,705
Regional University Scholars	300	450
Startup costs for building	126	-
State Regents Administration	3,565	5,026
Enid Higher Education Program**	425	-
OK Higher Learning Access Program	200	1,506
Minority Teacher Recruitment Center	-	406
Subtotal, Other	*$39,781*	*$51,224*
Total	**$550,481**	**$616,700**

*Beginning in FY1997, the Geological Survey no longer receives a line-item appropriation as these funds are included in the OU appropriation.

**The Enid Higher Education Program was made a branch campus of Northwestern Oklahoma State University in FY1997 and no longer receives a line-item appropriation.

***Formerly Tulsa Junior College

+In FY1997, Rogers State College and the University Center at Tulsa were consolidated into Rogers University.

++Formerly Seminole Junior College

+++Funds for the Televised Instruction System were included in the State Regents Administration allocation in FY1997.

PENNSYLVANIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Pennsylvania (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
State-related universities		
Pennsylvania State U	$272,212	$276,554
Medical school	4,425	4,425
Subtotal, PSU	*276,637*	*280,979*
Temple University	138,863	140,463
Medical school	8,305	8,305
Subtotal, TU	*147,168*	*148,768*
University of Pittsburgh	141,026	142,326
Medical school	6,239	6,239
Subtotal, U of P	*147,265*	*148,565*
Lincoln U	10,273	10,373
Subtotal, State-related U's	*581,343*	*588,685*
State System of Higher Ed		
Indiana		
West Chester		
Millersville		
Bloomsburg		
Slippery Rock		
Kutztown		
Edinboro		
Clarion		
Shippensburg		
California		
East Stroudsburg		
Lock Haven		
Mansfield		
Cheyney		
Chancellor's office		
System reserve		
Minority recruitment		
Deferred maintenance		
Faculty development		
Academy for Teaching		
University Center		
McKeever Center		
Rural postsecond education		
Labor studies		
Tuition challenge program		
Subtotal, SSHE	*398,518*	*398,487*

(Continued from the previous column)

Community Colleges (est)	129,517	129,497
T Stevens State School of Tech	5,398	5,412
Subtotal, Commnwlth segment	*1,114,776*	*1,122,081*
Private, State-aided Institutions		
University of Pennsylvania	20,770	20,770
Medical school	4,280	4,280
School of Veterinary Med	10,420	10,420
Subtotal, U of P	*35,470*	*35,470*
Thomas Jefferson U	9,982	9,982
Drexel University	5,446	5,446
Phila Coll Osteopathic Med	5,222	5,222
Allegheny U of Health Sci*	10,261	10,261
Penn College of Optometry	1,548	1,548
Penn Coll of Podiatric Med	1,275	1,275
The University of the Arts	1,043	1,043
Berean Train/Industry School	1,152	1,152
Johnson School of Technology	202	202
Williamson Sch Mech Trades	73	73
Subtotal, Pvt, State-aided	*71,674*	*71,674*
Other Higher Education Aid		
Penn Higher Ed Scholarships	233,091	233,091
Institutional assist grants	35,675	35,675
Student aid-matching grants	6,736	6,736
Equal oppor prof education	750	750
Ed at correctional insts	122	122
Deaf, blind students	52	52
Ethnic heritage studies	100	100
Higher ed-rural initiatives	350	350
Medical Library & Museum	100	-
Loan forgiveness	5,010	4,214
Agricultural loan forgiveness	315	264
Higher ed for disadvantaged	7,828	7,828
Child Care Loan Forgiveness	300	100
Tuition challenge program**		
Osteopathic Coll NW PA	300	600
Higher Education Equipment	2,570	2,550
Higher Ed Tech Grants	-	7,000
Interdepart transfers (est)	158,964	158,964
Subtotal, Other	*452,263*	*458,396*
Total	**$1,638,713**	**$1,652,151**

*In FY1997, the Medical College of PA and Hahnemann U were merged and renamed Allegheny University of Health Sciences.

**In FY1995 and 1996, tuition challenge program allocation was included in SSHE and State-related Universities subtotals.

RHODE ISLAND

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Rhode Island (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Rhode Island	$63,706	$65,164
Rhode Island College	31,224	32,037
Community Coll of Rhode Island	28,452	29,202
Subtotal, U & C's	*123,382*	*126,403*
Office of Higher Education	3,638	3,549
Total	**$127,020**	**$129,952**

SOUTH CAROLINA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in South Carolina (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
U of So Carolina, Main Campus	$128,914	$129,975
Medical school, Main Campus	20,594	21,450
Spartanburg campus	10,303	10,568
Aiken campus	8,398	8,860
Two-year campuses	10,923	11,147
Subtotal, U of SC	*179,132*	*182,000*
Clemson University	86,790	88,361
Ag Research, Ext, Inspect	44,394	46,292
Subtotal, CU	*131,184*	*134,653*
Medical Univ of So Carolina	83,001	85,388
Residency programs	13,851	14,950
Hospitals and clinics	19,314	19,907
Subtotal, MU of SC	*116,166*	*120,245*
State Colleges and Universities		
College of Charleston	23,731	24,723
So Carolina State University	20,611	20,662
Winthrop University	19,143	19,512
The Citadel	13,562	13,821
Francis Marion University	12,857	13,134
Coastal Carolina University	10,821	11,238
Lander University	8,445	8,798
Subtotal, SC & U's	*109,170*	*111,888*
Commission on Higher Ed	1,916	2,379
Scholarships, loans, SREB	976	1,021
Desegregation funds	395	395
Cutting Edge	341	341
Subtotal, CHE	*3,628*	*4,136*
Grants to Pvt Coll Students	17,565	18,167
Board Tech & Comp Ed	123,131	127,399
Total	**$679,976**	**$698,488**

SOUTH DAKOTA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in South Dakota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
U of South Dakota	$23,125	$23,180
Medical school	7,785	7,804
Subtotal, U of SD	*30,910*	*30,984*
South Dakota State U	28,050	28,163
Ag experiment station	6,442	6,471
Coop extension service	5,048	5,059
Subtotal, SDSU	*39,540*	*39,693*
SD School of Mines & Tech	8,549	8,580
Northern State University	7,290	7,326
Black Hills State University	5,630	5,655
Dakota State University	4,796	4,826
Executive Director's Office	1,017	1,017
Utilities	2,956	2,956
Regents Info Systems	756	644
Future Fund*	1,237	1,500
Student aid	471	345
Other	2,786	2,250
Postsecondary Vocational Ed	11,695	12,625
Total	**$117,633**	**$118,401**

*For FY1996-97, the Future Fund is an estimate.

TENNESSEE

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Tennessee (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Tennessee		
Knoxville	$147,592	$151,266
Chattanooga	32,215	33,461
Martin	24,725	25,515
Space Institute	6,207	6,628
Medical Units		
College of Medicine	33,488	34,753
Family Medicine	4,162	4,543
UT Memphis	46,617	47,999
Ag Experiment Station	18,123	18,648
Ag extension service	20,861	21,518
Coll of Veterinary Medicine	11,224	11,529
Municipal Tech Advisory Serv	1,189	1,235
County Tech Advisory Service	915	951
Institute for Public Service	4,199	4,319
University-wide admin	2,163	2,207
Subtotal, UT	*353,680*	*364,572*
Tennessee Board of Regents		
Board of Regents Univs		
Austin Peay State U	25,125	26,159
East Tennessee State U	44,834	46,223
ETSU Coll of Medicine	19,618	20,368
ETSU Family Practice	2,936	3,090
University of Memphis	90,213	92,802
Middle Tennessee State U	61,540	64,408
Tennessee State U	31,325	32,733
Tennessee Technological U	38,202	38,681
Subtotal, B of RU's	*313,793*	*324,464*

(Continued from the previous column)

Two-Year Institutions		
Chattanooga State Tech	18,247	18,855
Cleveland State	8,117	8,283
Columbia State	8,336	8,720
Dyersburg State	4,821	4,991
Jackson State	8,131	8,440
Motlow State	7,200	7,419
Nashville State Tech	9,651	9,803
Northeast State Tach	7,366	7,749
Pellissippi State Tech	15,071	15,621
Roane State	13,467	13,880
Shelby State	15,866	16,100
State Tech Inst at Memphis	17,957	18,512
Volunteer State	11,364	12,124
Walters State	12,263	12,860
Subtotal, Two-Year Inst's	*157,857*	*163,357*
Technology Centers	29,402	31,705
Foreign Language Inst	234	245
Brd of Regents, admin	3,023	3,147
Subtotal, B of R System	*504,309*	*522,918*
Higher Education Commission	1,754	1,702
Contract education	2,299	2,299
TN Student Assistance Corp	20,253	20,559
Centers of Excellence	17,399	17,825
Campus Centers of Emphasis	1,264	1,290
Minority Teacher Education	260	260
Fee Discount & Waiver Programs	2,810	2,810
Academic Scholarships	252	252
Total	**$904,280**	**$934,487**

TEXAS

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Texas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
U of Texas at Austin	$210,293	$211,187
UT at Arlington	68,577	68,992
UT at Brownsville	10,703	11,091
UT at Dallas	36,048	35,720
UT at El Paso	47,692	48,403
UT-Pan American	33,268	34,227
UT of the Permian Basin	9,197	9,116
UT at San Antonio	42,374	43,305
UT at Tyler	13,064	11,860
UT Medical, Galveston	206,811	208,515
UT Health Science Centers		
Dallas	78,889	78,997
Houston	106,355	106,405
San Antonio	104,558	105,256
Tyler	22,411	22,546
UT System Cancer Center	111,658	112,811
System Administration	45,611	45,611
Subtotal, UT System	*1,147,509*	*1,154,042*
Texas A&M University	188,365	188,328
Health Science Center	15,992	15,992
Ag experiment station	43,485	43,485
Ag extension service	38,608	38,608
Forest Service	12,538	12,540
Engineer exper station	8,284	8,284
Engineer exten service	4,671	3,853
Animal control service	2,876	2,876
Veterinary diag lab	2,965	2,965
Transportation Institute	2,926	2,926
Prairie View A&M U	19,918	19,910
Tarleton State U	17,824	16,509
TX A&M U at Galveston	7,337	7,343
Texas A&M U-Kingsville	23,603	24,019
Texas A&M U-Corpus Christi	24,726	25,495
Texas A&M International U	14,679	16,702
West Texas A&M U	18,776	18,763
System administration	9,140	9,140
Subtotal, A&M System	*456,713*	*457,738*
University of Houston	114,025	113,506
Clear Lake	18,566	18,646
Downtown	13,730	13,874
Victoria	4,800	4,805
System administration	4,530	4,530
Subtotal, U of H	*155,651*	*155,361*
Texas State U System		
Southwest Texas St U	51,691	50,264
Sam Houston St U	28,742	28,744
Angelo State U	16,588	19,457
Sul Ross State U	10,223	13,072
Sul Ross St U-Uvalde	2,894	2,898
System administration	2,467	2,467
Subtotal, TSU System	*112,605*	*116,902*

(Continued from the previous column)

Lamar University System		
Beaumont	29,171	29,090
Orange	3,159	3,163
Port Arthur	4,726	4,781
System administration	750	750
Subtotal, LU	*37,806*	*37,784*
Texas Tech U	93,893	93,688
Health science ctr	61,911	60,525
Subtotal, TTU	*155,804*	*154,213*
U of North Texas	74,620	74,787
U of North Texas HSC	31,470	31,588
Subtotal, U of NT	*106,090*	*106,375*
East Texas State U	22,224	22,314
ETSU at Texarkana	3,654	3,650
Subtotal, ETSU	*25,878*	*25,964*
Texas St Tech Institute	41,117	40,516
Texas Woman's U	41,739	41,741
Texas Southern U	27,970	27,909
Stephen Austin St U	32,612	32,442
Midwestern State U	16,745	13,782
Food & Fibers Comm	1,488	1,488
SREB	142	145
Higher Educ Fund	87,500	87,500
State aid to comm colls	647,828	645,944
Reductions in Approp	(60,095)	(60,095)
Subtotal	*837,046*	*831,372*
Coordinating Board	6,642	6,574
Equalization grants	37,160	37,201
Baylor medical & dental	47,836	47,836
Family prac residency	8,356	8,354
Adv Tech research*	39,269	U.B.
Advanced research*	19,605	U.B.
Incentive grant	1,425	1,433
Remedial ed	5,758	5,757
College Work Study	1,910	1,911
Disadv. Stdts/Minor. Staff	755	772
Physicians Compensation	4,027	4,035
Family Prac Pilot Project	985	987
Northeast Texas Initiative*	3,945	U.B.
Teacher Education	1,232	1,234
Retirement Adjustment	15,839	15,868
Other	4,094	4,061
Subtotal, CB	*198,838*	*136,023*
Total	**$3,233,940**	**$3,175,774**

*U.B. is unexpended balances.

UTAH

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in Utah (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
University of Utah	$134,084	$141,820
Medical programs	19,890	21,404
Research & public service	6,435	7,083
Subtotal, U of U	*160,409*	*170,307*
Utah State University	74,733	79,037
Agricultural programs	16,332	17,485
Research & public service	3,277	3,659
Subtotal, USU	*94,342*	*100,181*
Four-Year Universities		
Weber State University	44,330	46,524
Southern Utah University	17,951	19,583
Subtotal, 4-yr U's	*62,281*	*66,107*
Two-Year Colleges		
Snow College	9,006	9,539
Dixie College	10,154	11,286
College of Eastern Utah	8,966	9,473
Utah Valley Comm College	22,184	24,680
Salt Lake Comm College	39,139	42,484
Subtotal, 2-yr Colleges	*89,449*	*97,462*
Brd of Regents & statewide		
Administration	2,925	2,493
Statewide programs	15,493	20,967
Subtotal, SBR & Statewide	*18,418*	*23,460*
Total	**$424,899**	**$457,517**

VERMONT

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Vermont (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Vermont	$26,342	$26,392
State Colleges	15,101	15,318
Vermont Inter. TV	571	636
Subtotal, S C's	*15,672*	*15,954*
Student assistance corp	12,052	11,862
Educational TV	745	400
New England Higher Ed Compact	64	64
Ed Commission of the States	36	36
Total	**$54,911**	**$54,708**

VIRGINIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Virginia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
Four-Year Institutions		
University of Virginia	$102,391	$115,801
VA Commonwealth University	107,895	118,441
VA Poly Inst and State Univ	110,769	126,127
George Mason University	56,417	64,508
Old Dominion University	46,603	53,027
James Madison University	32,307	38,003
College of William and Mary	27,627	30,826
Radford University	25,256	27,545
Norfolk State University	20,902	23,798
Virginia State University	14,106	15,532
Longwood College	10,748	11,929
Mary Washington College	9,766	10,691
Christopher Newport Univ	11,354	13,628
Virginia Military Institute	9,930	11,120
Clinch Valley College	5,361	6,028
Subtotal, 4-Year Institutions	*591,432*	*667,004*
Two-Year Institutions		
VA Community College System	185,915	208,514
Richard Bland College	2,787	3,089
Subtotal, 2-Year Institutions	*188,702*	*211,603*
Student Aid	62,814	64,444
Affiliated Agencies		
UVA Hospital	523	723
VCU/MCV Hospital	140	330
VPI & SU VA Coop & Ag Exp Sta	42,220	45,549
W&M, VA Inst of Marine Science	11,479	12,091
MWC, Melchers-Monroe Memorials	225	280
Subtotal, Affiliated Agencies	*54,587*	*58,973*

(Continued from the previous column)

Council of Higher Education		
Administration	2,829	2,896
Supplemental programs+	2,182	3,305
Grants & Programs+	7,936	8,277
Financial Assistance+	25,470	26,377
Subtotal, CHE	*38,417*	*40,855*
Eastern VA Med Auth (EWVA)	12,191	12,191
Innovative Technology Auth	8,237	10,837
Southeastern U's Res Assoc	821	821
VGBA-Equipment Trust Fund	19,661	-
VA Plan for Equal Opportunity	3,730	3,730
SW Virginia Higher Ed Center	439	439
Coal Miners Ed Assist-MECC	-	1,000
Subtotal Related Services	*45,079*	*29,018*
Total	**$981,031**	**$1,071,897**

*Includes appropriations made directly to higher education institutions for student aid as well as student aid to:

Dept of Health	1,003	1,003
Dept of Military Affairs	134	190
Total	1,137	1,193

Note: Included in the statewide total are the following appropriations to private institutions (in thousands of dollars):

Aid to students attending private or out-of-state insts	21,076	23,428
Approp. to non-state agencies	41,352	24,720
Total	62,428	48,148

+Instituted these new general categories within Council of Higher Education (CHE) for FY1995-96 and FY1996-97.

WASHINGTON

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Washington (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Washington	$257,958	$264,595
Tacoma branch	4,674	6,240
Bothell branch	4,735	5,416
Subtotal, U of W	*267,367*	*276,251*
Washington State U	138,340	145,125
Vancouver branch	5,479	6,521
Tri-Cities branch	3,482	4,160
Spokane branch	3,719	4,319
Subtotal, WSU	*151,020*	*160,125*
Western Washington U	42,633	45,809
Eastern Washington U	37,450	38,494
Central Washington U	33,706	36,320
Evergreen State College	18,436	19,325
Community & Tech Colleges	372,026	390,552
Spokane Joint Center	1,127	1,311
Higher Ed Telecom*	-	27,000
Higher Ed Coord Brd	2,619	2,894
Financial aid	71,834	76,955
Subtotal, HECB	*74,453*	*79,849*
Total	**$998,218**	**$1,075,036**

*Initial appropriation for allocation to institutions for higher education's share of the statewide K-20 telecommunications system.

WEST VIRGINIA

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97, in West Virginia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
State University System		
West Virginia University*	$106,696	$119,940
Health Science Center**	56,113	57,533
WVU at Parkersburg	5,922	6,098
Subtotal, WVU,	168,731	183,571
Marshall University***	37,465	38,619
School of Medicine	10,420	10,780
Subtotal, MU	*47,885*	*49,399*
WV Graduate College	6,399	6,589
WV School Osteopathic Med	5,788	5,988
Health Sciences Fund	149	149
Primary health education	3,960	4,460
Rural health initiative	1,980	2,980
WVU Hlth Ctr opportunities	-	75
System office	635	655
Subtotal, SUS	*235,527*	*253,866*
State College System		
Fairmont State College	15,857	16,670
WV Institute of Technology*	9,907	-
WV State College	11,275	11,651
West Liberty State College	8,302	8,467
Shepherd College	8,765	9,247
Concord College	7,281	7,439
Glenville State College	6,353	6,808
Bluefield State College	6,127	6,442
WV Northern Comm College	4,678	4,762
Southern WV Comm College	5,593	5,895
Special System's support	118	123
System office	388	397
Subtotal, SCS	*84,644*	*77,901*
Other Appropriation Items		
Central office admin	1,253	1,294
Higher ed grant program	6,062	7,412
Underwood-Smith Scholarships	255	95
Tuition contract programs	600	704
Minority doctoral program	100	100
WVNET (Computer Center)	2,253	2,326
Subtotal, Other	*10,523*	*11,931*
Less lottery proceeds	(3,520)	(3,520)
Total	**$327,174**	**$340,178**

*In FY1997, includes Potomac State College ($3,718), WVU Institute of Technology ($10,256) and Jackson Mill ($350).
**In FY1997, includes dedicated proceeds of soft drink tax ($14,974) and allocation for WVU Poison Control Hotline ($280).
***In FY1997, includes MU/SWVCC 2+2 Program ($250), MU Autism Training Center ($400) and MU Forensic Lab ($450).
Note: Footnote amounts in thousands of dollars

WISCONSIN

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (revised) and 1996-97, in Wisconsin (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96(R)	1996-97
University of Wisconsin System		
Doctoral Cluster		
Madison	$299,501	$302,299
University Hospitals		
Subtotal, UW, Madison	*299,501*	*302,299*
Milwaukee	97,966	94,642
Subtotal, doctoral	*397,467*	*396,941*
University Centers		
Oshkosh	36,086	35,894
Eau Claire	36,747	36,590
Stevens Point	33,422	32,419
Whitewater	30,008	29,640
La Crosse	30,122	29,665
Stout	29,062	28,800
River Falls	21,748	21,501
Platteville	21,965	21,234
Parkside	18,646	17,989
Green Bay	16,953	17,413
Superior	11,551	11,621
Subtotal, U's	*286,310*	*282,766*
Centers (2 year)	27,704	27,214
Extension	50,338	50,505
System Administration	9,198	8,634
Systemwide Programs	14,066	15,339
Subtotal, UW-system	*785,083*	*781,399*
Voc, Tech, Adult Ed System	125,986	125,894
Medical College of Wisconsin	8,150	8,069
Higher Ed Aids Board	52,425	51,604
Total	**$971,644**	**$966,966**

WYOMING

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal years 1995-96 (conclusion of FY1995-96 biennium) and 1996-97 (start of FY1997-98 biennium), in Wyoming (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums Appropriated 1995-96	1996-97
University of Wyoming	82,223	86,452
Community Colleges	$44,169	$45,647
Comm Coll Commission	1,020	1,028
Subtotal, CC's	*45,189*	*46,675*
WICHE	1,989	1,990
Total	**$129,401**	**$135,117**

References

Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges. Renewing the Academic Presidency. Washington, D.C.: AGB, 1996.

Arenson, Karen W. "What's wrong at SUNY: Departed Chancellor Speaks." *The New York Times.* July 29, 1996.

deRussy, Candace. "Public universities need rigorous oversight by 'activist' trustees." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* October 11, 1996.

El-Khawas, Elaine. *Campus Trends*, 1993. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1993.

El-Khawas, Elaine. *Campus Trends, 1994.* Washington, D.C.: ACE, 1994.

El-Khawas, Elaine. *Campus Trends*, 1995. Washington, D.C.: ACE, 1995.

El-Khawas, Elaine and Linda Knopp. *Campus Trends, 1996.* Washington, D.C., ACE, 1996.

Haro, Roberto P. "Choosing trustees who care about things that matter." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* December 8, 1995.

Healy, Patrick. "Fiscal firebrand." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* November 10, 1995.

Healy, Patrick. "Activist Republican trustees change the way public universities seek presidents." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* August 6, 1996g.

Healy, Patrick. "Minnesota tackles the possibilities and problems of a public college merger." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* December 20, 1996c.

Healy, Patrick. "The Republican contract with public colleges." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* January 26, 1996h.

Healy, Patrick. "Republican state legislators push idea of giving funds to students, not colleges." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* March 8, 1996b.

Healy, Patrick. "Second thoughts: reduce state appropriations for private universities." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* June 28, 1996a.

Healy, Patrick. "A shrewd politician assumes presidency of U. of Massachusetts." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* April 19, 1996f.

Healy, Patrick. "Single governing board proposed in Minnesota." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* December 13, 1996d.

Healy, Patrick. "Virginia's Council of Higher Education becomes the focus of a power struggle." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* November 1, 1996e.

Honan, William H. "Do politicians fit academe's groove?" *The New York Times.* December 5, 1995.

Honan, William H. "Without money to build, Western colleges innovate to handle more students." *The New York Times.* September 25, 1996.

Kerr, Clark. "Higher education: doing so well; feeling so bad." Presented at the Southern Regional Education Board, Boca Raton, Florida, June, 1993.

Ladd, Everett Carll. "An end to politics as usual." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* November 24, 1995.

Leatherman, Courtney. "Strengthen the power of college presidents, a commission urges; AAUP is skeptical." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* September 13, 1996.

Lively, Kit. "Georgia's hard-charging Chancellor enjoys a long honeymoon." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* November 17, 1995.

MacTaggart, Terrence J. & Associates. *Restructuring Higher Education.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1996.

McGuinness, Aims C. Jr., Rhonda Martin Epper, & Sheila Arredondo. *State Postsecondary Education Structures Handbook 1994.* Denver, CO: Education Commission of the States, 1994.

Schecter, Jennifer. "Conservative legislators try to punish colleges that back gay rights." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* April 26, 1996.

Schmidt, Peter. "Earning appropriations." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* May 24, 1996a.

Schmidt, Peter. "Florida is urged to relinquish control of public-university system." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* May 10, 1996e.

Schmidt, Peter. "A lawmaker defends his dual career." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* April 12, 1996f.

Schmidt, Peter. "Michigan lawmakers attach restrictions to budget increases for colleges." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* June 28, 1996b.

Schmidt, Peter. "SUNY Chancellor quits amid conflict with Republican trustees." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* May 10, 1996d.

Schmidt, Peter. "West Virginia starts sweeping overhaul of public higher education." *The Chronicle of Higher Education.* July 26, 1996c.

SHEEO

State Higher Education Executive Officers
707 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2700
Denver, Colorado 80202

ISBN 1-881543-09-9

BEST COPY AVAILABLE